THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,630—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 27th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	5000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	6000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	5000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	9000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11070		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10812
29th "	INDIA	8000		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10850
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th "	ARABIA	6000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Seat for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of York	7870	....	....	27 April	29 April
City of Glasgow	6329	11 April.	4 May	25 May*	27 May
City of Athens	7804	4 May	29 "	14 June*	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	.....
City of Lahore	6378	25 May	16 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	16 "	10 "	29 July†	.....
City of Manchester	8581	8 June	2 July	29 July	
City of York	7803	8 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	9500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6329	30 "	23 "	13 "	
City of Athens	8594	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6378	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Said. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7813	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7630	28 "	Naples..... 4 Oct.	21 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	.....	27 Oct.
City of Poona	9500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles31 Oct.	15-16 Nov.
City of Athens	8594	31 "	Naples.....9 Nov.	25 Nov.
City of Karachi	5564	8 Nov.	Marseilles15 Nov.	2 Dec.
City of Benares	6473	30 "	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	3 Jan. 1913

FARES,	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	821	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	469	809
Liverpool	693	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares above cited include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route vid.

‡ Linga ... 2185 Mon. 29th April 11 a.m. via P. D. & G. M.

* Kasara ..... 1195 Thurs. 2nd May 9 a.m. G. M.
† Lhasa ... 2184 Friday 3rd May 6 a. m. direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. Kasara, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd May calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 1st May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 4th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
27th April, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
* Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	30th April
Fr. Ferdinand,	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1,035*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 655 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Faces according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	L. Ivancich	7th May

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINISTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed-room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PENANG	YUNGLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the minimum amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Chamchan	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MODERN EARRINGS.

We have around us abundance of evidence to prove the fact that the fashion for wearing Earrings is on the increase but the demand for the "screw-on" or as some call them pincher-earrings is not so great as it was for the reason that many have discovered by experience that this model used by those whose ears are unpierced, produces an inclination to uncomfortable numbness in the lobe of the ear, causing the earring sometimes to be detached. The majority who find the ornament becoming are therefore having their ears pierced in order that greater ease and confidence against loss may be secured; this is particularly so with the long earrings set with valuable or expensive gems, which might easily become loosened on unpierced ears by rubbing against materials such as a veil, wrap or shawl, or even a heavier covering garment like a coat, fur, &c. The designs on view at the establishment of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Jewellers of Bombay and Poona, are really beautiful and the delicate workmanship so artistic that it is now almost impossible to tell when the earring will NOT be in fashion.

The turquoise, opal, peridot, pink tourmaline, the olivene, aquamarine, the blister pearl, make up the cheap collection of earrings but in using the word "cheap", it must not be interpreted that the designs are not in good taste and the workmanship as excellent as that of the dearer pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"A BAD WORKMAN BLAMES HIS TOOLS"

An old saying, and in a very great many cases a true one, but—if the workman in question is your Typist, and he is not operating a

VISIBLE MODEL REMINGTON

the boot is probably on the other foot, and he is a good operator badly equipped. That is a defect easily remedied, a post card to the undernoted address will bring a new VISIBLE MODEL REMINGTON for your inspection, and when you have examined it, and compared it with your present Machine, you will concur with your Typist's version, and the visible Remington will be installed.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

75, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,

SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st of May, 1912, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System will be ALTERED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations. Information can also be obtained from Station-Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
25th April, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

POONA MAIL.

ON and from the 1st May. 1912, Third class, except for servants of First and Second Class Passengers, will be abolished, on the Up and Down Poona Mail Trains. From the same date Intermediate Class will be provided on these Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th April, 1912.

SANATORIUM
for people who suffer of Dysentery,
at Ossingen near ZURICH
SWITZERLAND.
DR. MED. GELPKE.
Specialist for tropic illnesses.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Scholarships at Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Victoria Extension Road Mazagon.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Dwarkadass Gordhandass, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Alli Saheb, Kazi Hassan and Kazi Mahomed Kazi Alli Saheb the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of January, 1912 SORABJEE COWASJEE Auctioneers will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th day of April 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,099 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Victoria Extension Road, at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registrat on sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99 and New No. 16333 Old Survey No. 690 and New Survey No. 710, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 4938 and 4939 and Street Nos. 59 and 60 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the North by the property of Limji Dinshaw Panday; on or towards the South a foot-path and beyond it by the aforesaid Victoria Extension Road on or towards the East and West by the portions of the property known as Narelwadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Solicitor for the mortgagee at his office Sorhab House Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
OF
FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will tomorrow SUNDAY, the 28th day of April, 1912. sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the shed erected in the Compound of Seth Harichand Mancharams bungalow (where the goods are removed for the convenience of sale), near the Gokhle Hotel, opposite the play-house, Grant Road, the newly made furniture of the Ramkrishna Hotel, and the Sindh Panjab and Lahore Hotel, consisting of drawing room suit; bentwood, and teakwood chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, marble top round and oblong tables, dressing tables, natstands, iron cots with beds complete, [electric hanging and table fans, large glass sweet and biscuit jars and brass and copper utensils.

The furniture was specially made, for the above hotels and most of which is not used at all and is sold—the hotels being closed.

The goods are on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 27th April, 1912.

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OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
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PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
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KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.
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Astounding Acrobatic Acts
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Fierce Felines Bow Beneath the Master Mind of Man
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If you ride on the RAILWAY you can see into the CIRCUS.
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c, Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, 28TH APRIL.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sankli Street, Byculla next to Fire Brigade Station, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, dining table and chairs, mirror back side board and dinner waggon, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, book-case, hatstand, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. H. GLOVER and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almiras, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing washhand and writing tables, iron safes, phonographs, cottage and square pianos, cots, sofas chairs.

The property of a European gentleman:—Rich, complete dinner service, crockery and glassware, platedware, cashbox, six chambered revolvers, etc.

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Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 strong made rubber-tyred victoria.
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1 rubber-tyred shigram.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 30TH APRIL.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Thoburn House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bander, opposite the Green's Mansions, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, glass door, book case, writing tables, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, wind proof lamps, pictures, fancy table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. E. ELLIOTT and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 2-30 p.m, (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Villa Ghita Bungalow, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, opposite the Shanti Bhuwan Bungalow, the very valuable and artistic blackwood and teakwood, dinning room, drawing room, office and bedroom furniture made to order by Robert, Wimbridge, Ahmed Dayji etc., rich glassware and porcelainware, best electroplate table service for 12 persons, Chesterfield sofas and easychairs, elegant cabinets, sideboard, and dinner waggon, first rate brass bedstead complete, single and double almyrahs, handsome gas chandeliers, silk embroidered screens, Indian large carpets, Jos: fan gauze curtains, rich table ornaments, 1 pair very handsome Roman marble figured, garden flower pots, etc., the property of G. BETTONI, Esq., Italian Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday next.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell on SATURDAY, the 4th May next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) by Public Auction at Pavai Road Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the entire valuable and elegant French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, handsome calceolette with new rubber tyres rubbar tyres Victoria handsome bay Waler horse, harness etc., the property of R. A. Willis, Esq., proceeding home.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published.

SALE ON SUNDAY 5TH MAY.

On SUNDAY, the 5th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill Bandora, the valuable and Artistic design French-polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Robert and others, glassware and crockeryware by Army and Navy, sliding dinning table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, suite of drawing room sofas and marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, writing table book case, English bedsteads, mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses marble topped dressing and washhand table, chest of drawers, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging hemps, Singapore cane furniture, Jos: fan, English made saddles, ice box, partition screens, door curtains, pasteur water filter, large collection of garden pots, etc., the property of H. Heberlain. Esq., of Messrs. Ostomeyer and Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th April, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

SALE ON MONDAY, 29th April,
At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th April, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), on the 2nd floor of the Pheroz building, on Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson's Annexe and next to the Yacht Club Chambers, the very valuable and handsome French and mahogany polished household furniture by Roberts and others, such as tapestry lined drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables, tile topped teapoys, dinning table, chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, side board, single and double door mirror wardrobe and hanging almirah, iron cots, dressing and washhand tables, roll top office table, book cases, hat and umbrella stands, arm, armless and Carzon chairs, American organ, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. R. Todman, Esqr., Electrical Engineer, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
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Bombay, 27th April, 1912.

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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of folding camp furniture, such as iron cots, wash-hand table with crockery, chest of drawers, teakwood cupboard, writing table, lamps, crockeryware, small iron safe, bath tubs, alluminium utensils, etc.

On account of the Underwriters 38-26 G. M. T Bombay 1-2 2, cases perfume water.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 dark bay Australian mare goes well in harness.

1 iron grey C. B. horse, 14-2, 4 years, goes well in single and double harness.

1 bay Australian gelding, aged, goes across country would trap.

The property of Dr. J. A. Meyer going home.—

1 chestnut waler gelding "Whiskey" 15-2, 8 years old mounted regularly in the Bombay Hound.

The property of a gentleman.—

1 very fast and snowy bay riding horse also goes in harness, 14-2, 6 years old.

The property of Mr. S. A. Nathan.

1 pair of grey waler ponies.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms, and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, new design cabinets, glass door, book cases, single and double mirror, door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one sweet toned square piano by Schudmayer, chest-of-drawers, tiled top teapoys, single and double bedsteads, table hanging and hall lamps, rich carpets, one gentleman bicycle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of C. H. Malone, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadar, opposite the Gold Mohur Mill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing, bedroom and office-room furniture by Robert, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumb-waiters, marble centre tables, drawing-room, suite lined silk tapestry, English folding drawing-room suite lined plush velvet, new design side and corner cabinets, glass door and revolving book case, Curzon easy chairs, tiled top teapoy, single and double mirror, door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, table hanging lamps, new design wooden and iron bedstead, sewing machine, verandah benches, Persian and Hindustani carpets, one parrot with brass cage, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of S. O'KEEFE Esqr., Superintendent of Police and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable building plot at Chunam Kiln Road and Sandhurt Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY the 1st May next, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 4, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Chunam Kiln Road Scheme XXXVI.
Plot No. 1 about 326 sq. yards.
Sandhurst Road Scheme III East.

Plot No. 17	565 sq. yds.	No. 22	282 sq. yds.
„ 3	648 „	„ 41	716 „
„ 4	784 „	„ 42	767 „

Sandhurst Road Scheme III West.

Plot No. 76	1218 sq. yds.		
„ 75	849 „		

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahances will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 4, at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road (Golpitha).

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they will have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars of auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on applications to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Floor, Sorab House, Primston Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite, drawing-room cabinets, glass door-almyrahs, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. Walla, Esqr, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BOAT, YACHT, JOLLY BOAT, PULLY BLOCKS, CANVAS and cloth sails, tools, buoys, iron pipes, wooden masks, trolly, etc.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sewree Bunder, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Hirji Dhana and Khesy Morarji, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vincent Pereira, the following :—

One boat "Ieene," one yacht "Avan", two Tom Tits, one Jolly boat, two long sculling boats, one black painted life-boat, pully blocks lamps canvas and cloth sails, screw jack, carpenters tool's, two buoys, iron pipes, teak beam and pipes, oars, wooden masks, zinc lined wooden box, one trolly with four ironwheels, wooden boat patterns or plates, timber chowky shed, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Bai Jenabai, widow of Dharsey Jeswraj, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Shaikh Oosman Abdul Karim and the mortgagor, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, on the western side of Nishanpada Road otherwise called new Bangalpura Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 2-9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2937 (1) and 3312, and street No. 226—228 and 143, and bearing new survey No. 3113, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Nishanpada Road otherwise called New Bangalpura Street, on or towards the west by the Tendel Street, on or towards north by the property of Mulji Noormahomed, and on or towards south by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamistram and Madon, solicitors, at their office, No. 9 Bell Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1912.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DE HORSEY—April 9, at Rosetta, Cowes, the wife of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, of a son.

DE WET—April 2, at Le Colombier Manor, Jersey, the wife of Commander T. Oloff de Wet, R N, of a son.

SWINGLER—April 1, at The Glebe House, Aldershot, the wife of the Rev. H. F. C. Swingler, of a son.

RADFORD—April 2, at Park House, Winchester, the wife of Capt. R. H. Radford, 3rd batt. the Leicester Regt of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEWBURY—PURDON CLARK—March 31, at St. Andrews Church, West Kensington, by the Rev. J. Duncan Jowitt, M. A., and previously before the Registrar, Alan Chandler, second son of Charles J. Dewbury, Esq., of Ware, Herts to Phyllis Muriel, youngest daughter of the late Sir Casper Purdon Clarke, Kt., C. V. O., C. I. E., and Lady Purdon Clarke, of 17 Panywern Road, S W.

FOWKE—WYNNE—ROBERTS—April 8, at Christ Church, Mayfair, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Colchester, assisted by the Rev. E. S. Hilliard, Col. G. H. Fowke, assistant adjutant-general. (War Office), R. E., to Miss Beatrice Wynne-Roberts, of 4 South Street, Park Lane.

GOODHART—TURNER—March 30, at Holy Trinity Church, Eastbourne, Lieut. P. H. H. Goodhart, R.N., to Isabella, daughter of Mrs. Turner, of 1 Hardwick Road, Eastbourne, and the late Thomas Turner, Jun., of Sheffield.

DEATHS.

BURROUGHS—April 6, at Falmouth, Cornwall the Rev. William Gore Burroughs, retired Indian chaplain.

DRYDEN—April 2, at Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, Sir Alfred Erasmus Dryden, Bart., aged 90.

LEWIS—April 5, at The Glorgina, Montoue, Margaret G., widow of Col William Rowe Lewis, of The High Beech, Hollington, and daughter of Thomas Rodick J. P. and D. L., of Gateacre, Liverpool, aged 83.

THURSBY—April 7, at 45 Pont Street, S. W., Mary, widow of Capt. Piers Thraby, 9th Lancers, aged 72.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

SUMMERS—April 21, at Bareilly City, the wife of H. I. Summers, R. K. Ry., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRASER—SAURE—April 15, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Chanda, C. P., by the Rev. Father Exartier, Captain W. J. Fraser, I. M. S., 3rd son of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser of Wolf Crag, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, to Marie-therese Saure, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Ferdinand Saure, of Paris.

DEATH.

LINGLEY—April 19, at Meerut, George Burns Lingley, Crimean and Indian Mutiny Veteran, late Troop Sergt.-Major 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers). Born at Salford near Manchester. Aged 86 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the creditors of the Bank of Burma, Brokers' Hall, Dalal Street, 5 p. m.

Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, Union Rooms, 7-30 p. m.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Coronation Cinematograph, four shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Never undertake anything without counting the cost."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m to-day.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to-day :—

March	Bazars in the Air		Raymond
Overture	Sunlight and Shade		Parker
Selection	Faust Up-to-Date		Lutzes
Valse	Midsummer		Marigold
Dance	Plantation		Hall
Selection	Pick of the Basket		Williams
A Musical Travestie	The Warblers		Wood
Cornet Echo	A Night in Switzerland		Hume

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Hab'n a Hee	Neidhardt
Valse	Saints and Sinners	Davson
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Air	La Cinquantaine	Marie
Adagio	Sursum Corda	Elgar
Grand Tarantelle	No. 2 in A Flat	Heller
Song	The Rosary	Nevin
Skipping Rope Dance	In the Shadows	Finck
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Dorner	Zichrer
Overture	Hungarian	Kaler Bela
Valse	Immortelles	Gung'l
Suite	La Feria	Lacome
Song	Violets	Wright
Serenade	O Sole Mio	Capua
Selection from Gounod's Operas		Gounod
Patrol	The Yeomanry	Squire

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Silent Heroes	Bidgood
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll
Valse	La Toscana	Bacalossi
Selection	The Count of Luxembourg	F Lehar
Polka (Bell Solo)	Bappo	Byrne
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mulji Shamji, a silver-smith, residing in a house in Sutar Street, reports the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 600 from a tin-box in his room, which he says was broken into by somebody during the absence of his wife on Thursday afternoon.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—In response to a telegram despatched to H.E. the Viceroy on the 3rd of February, the Bombay Presidency Association have received the following reply, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the political department:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated the 3rd February 1912, to the address of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and to convey to the citizens of Bombay the sincere thanks of Government for the expression of their profound sense of the beneficent results of Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India."

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—The following is the report of the Parsi Cycling Club for the year 1911-12 by the managing body to be rendered at the next annual general meeting of the Club. The total number of members on the roll on 31st December 1910, was 136: the members who resigned during the year numbered 11. The number of new members enrolled during the year was 18, making a total of 143. At the end of 1910 the total funds were Rs. 808-4-7, while at the end of the year 1911, they had increased to Rs. 1392-9-10. During the official year 1911-12, ten regular meetings of the members of the Managing Committee were called and held. After the meeting, the annual dinner of the Club was held at the Edward Club, Girgaum, when Dr. Nariman presided.

POLICE COURTS.

SWADESHI COMPANY SHARES.

False Charge Made against Directors.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. X. Furtado, Dr. E. B. Pais and Dr. N. V. Bhagvat appeared in answer to a notice calling upon them to show cause why a process should not be issued against them for cheating. The first accused is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, and the other two are directors of the Company. The notice was issued at the instance of one S. H. Damle, a shareholder of the Company. Mr. Balubhai J. Desai, pleader, appeared for Damle; while Mr. Gulambussain Rahimtulla Khairaz, barrister-at-law, appeared for the respondents.

The complainant, in the course of his information, alleged that he purchased a share in the Company and induced his friends to do likewise after reading the balance sheet of the Company, the statements made as to the assets thereof, the balance at its credit in the bank and the profits it had made amounting to Rs. 18,887. After buying the share, however, he learnt that certain statements made in the balance sheet as well as others in the Directors' report, were not correct in regard to certain figures.

The complainant Damle, being cross-examined by Mr. Khairaz, admitted that he had not seen the balance sheet when he purchased his share.

Mr. Khairaz contended that this admission proved that there had been no offence of cheating. The complainant had made a deliberately false statement in his information on this point. He had paid only Rs. 2-8 towards his share and a balance of Rs. 7-8 was still due by him on account of the remaining calls which had not been paid though several demands had been made for them. Mr. Khairaz further submitted that the present prosecution had been started by the friends of one Thatte against whom a warrant was issued by the Court some time back. In fact this was attempt to harass the directors of the Company.

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, auditor of the Company explained certain figures in the balance sheet.

Mr. Desai said his client had been led into making the statements by a mere comparison of the balance-sheets for two different years and had not had the opportunity of inspecting the books of the Company.

His Worship remarked that no case whatever had been made out against the respondents to issue a process. The explanations given by Mr. Aiyar on behalf of the directors in respect of the different items were quite satisfactory. His Worship would have ordered compensation to be given to the respondents if the figures had been explained at an earlier stage of the case. The notice was discharged.

MOTOR CAR TRANSACTION.

Mahomedan Sent to Jail for Cheating.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Coxen yesterday, charged one Hassanally Hyderali Bawa, a Mahomedan, with cheating a Mrs. L. Gartner, in respect of Rs. 1,695.

The accused was defended by Mr. De'Souza and Mr. Kotewal.

The prosecution case was that in January last, the complainant entered into partnership with the accused for the purchase of a motor car, which was to be let out on hire as a taxi-cab. Each of the partners agreed to pay Rs. 1,500 towards the purchase money. It was also agreed to carry on the business in the name of the Oriental Motor Car and Trading Company, the partnership to last for three years. Rs. 2,500 were to be paid for the car and Rs. 500 were to be deposited in a bank in the firm's name. The complainant on different occasions advanced to the accused sums aggregating Rs. 1,695, this being Rs. 195 in excess of her share. In the beginning of February, the accused said that the car had arrived, but that statement was found to be false. The accused since then disappeared, but was subsequently arrested.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default five months' rigorous imprisonment. The whole of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE GHARRIWALLA NUISANCE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shaik Usman Shaik Ali, a hack victoria driver, charged one Abel Christian, hall-porter at the Taj Mahal Hotel, with assault. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the evening of the 11th instant Damle discharged a fare at the Taj Mahal Hotel. The passenger, who was a lady began talking to a clerk, and paid no heed to his request to pay the fare. The accused then slapped him on the face and told him to go away. He turned him out of the hotel and struck him with a whip.

The defence was that there was a strict order against allowing victoria drivers to enter the hall of the hotel. As the complainant asked Rs. 1-12 for his fare, the lady inquired of the clerk if that was proper. She was told twelve annas was the legal fare, which she paid to the complainant. The latter, however, demanded a rupee more and allowed the lady to the lift, whereupon he was ejected. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Vicaji said the gharriwallas had become an intolerable nuisance at the Taj Mahal Hotel. In most cases they demanded more than the legal fare and this caused considerable annoyance to European visitors to Bombay. To save these from annoyance the manager of the hotel had made arrangements to inform them of the legal fare whenever any dispute arose and had ordered that no victoria drivers were to be allowed to enter the hall.

His Worship acquitted the accused, remarking that the complaint, was vexatious and ordered the complainant to pay the accused Rs. 15 as compensation.

A MILK-MAN'S METHODS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged Sarjooram Sawai and Kika Bhana with criminal breach of trust and abetment, respectively, in respect of two seers of milk. The charge against the accused was that the first was employed by a dairykeeper named Pestonji Jamsetji Dastur to take milk round to a number of customers. Complaints began to arrive from these customers about the quality of the milk. The accused was warned, but this seemed to have no effect on him and complaints continued to arrive, with the result that the complainant set a watch on him. On Thursday on getting his day's supply of the milk in a 'handa,' the first accused took it to the second accused's stable, where they affixed a rubber tube with a funnel at one end to the tap of the 'handa' and poured some dirty water in.

His Worship, convicting the accused, said the facts called for a severe example to be made of the accused, and spoke of the harm the accused's conduct would do to the complainant in his business. His Worship referred to the ingenuity of the mode of watering the milk in the 'handa', and said there was the danger of disease to be considered in a case like this, for the accused did not even trouble to use clean water. To set an example his Worship sentenced the first accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

STREET OBSTRUCTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Bhuramal Ramchandra and nine others with causing obstruction in Shaikh Memon Street. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay fines varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

MAJOR J. C. ROBERTSON, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner in the United Provinces, has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India.

THE KUMAR'S JEWELLERY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar charged Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, managing director of the Indian Specie Bank, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain jewellery pledged with the Bank.

Mr. U. K. Trivedi appeared for the complainant; Mr. S. G. Velinkar defended the accused.

Mr. Trivedi said he had two witnesses to call, one of whom, Ismail Noor Mahomed, was evading service. He would depose to the fact that Readymoney pledged the bracelets in question with him.

His Worship remarked that that fact might be taken as being deposed to and Mr. Trivedi should argue the case on the question whether a charge should be framed or not.

Mr. Trivedi said that he was not quite prepared to argue the case, and asked for a short postponement. He said that by that time he might be ready with other evidence also.

The case was then adjourned.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BOMBAY.

Jealousy Supposed Motive of the Crime.

People living in Ghoghari Street near Pydhouni were thrown into great excitement yesterday morning when it was known that a young Pathan named Gulam Nabi was alleged to have murdered a middle-aged Mahomedan named Mia Abdul Mahomed. It is further alleged that Gulam Nabi secreted himself in a loft above the deceased's room, on the first floor of a house in Ghoghari street where his presence was discovered, at about 8 a. m. by a son of the deceased, who had occasion to go there. The deceased's son descended and informed his father. Gulam Nabi's wife then went to the loft, but quickly ran down again on seeing a large butcher's knife in the intruder's hands. The deceased then went upstairs and it is alleged, was assaulted by Gulam Nabi who inflicted wounds on several parts of his body with the knife. One of these on the back of the neck penetrated the throat of the deceased who died therefrom.

It appears that Gulam Nabi had had frequent quarrels with his wife, which resulted in a divorce about eight months ago. A reconciliation, however took place between the two and Gulam Nabi agreed to remarry her by 'nika.' Gulam Nabi believed that the deceased Mia Abdul was inducing the woman, Fatima, to marry somebody else. This enraged him and, as alleged above, he inflicted the wounds on the deceased which caused his death.

Inspector Smith on receiving information proceeded to the scene of the alleged murder and arrested Gulam Nabi. Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., and Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki also repaired to the scene.

"MAIDANIA."

To-day is Famine Fund Day at "Maidania," and a special programme has been arranged for the occasion. At 6-30 on the skating-rink there will be a variety concert by the scholars of the Deolali Zoroastrian Boarding School, who will present a programme of English and Indian comic songs, recitations, etc., while their own band will provide the music. A number of young Parsee ladies have kindly volunteered to assist in the sale of programmes. As soon as the concert is over there will be skating until 9 o'clock.

At 9-30 the "Gremio Portuguez" will give an entertainment, concluding with the well-known farce "Freezing the Mother-in-Law." A great deal of trouble has been taken by these two bodies of amateurs to arrange their respective programmes, and it is hoped that large audiences will be attracted to the performances.

After the evening concert there will be dancing.

The sale of both concerts will be Re. 1 and annas 8 each.

Admission to "Maidania" on this special occasion will be annas 8, free coupons being given for all the exhibition side shows.

On Sunday night at the skating-rink, there will be sacred concerts at 7-0 and 9-30, when the celebrated artists from the Royal Opera House, St. Petersburg, Mdle. Isabelle Frandin and M. Eugenie Monten, will give a selection of sacred songs from their repertoire. Tickets Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.

BOMBAY PICTURE SHOWS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The management of the Excelsior Cinematograph announce for to-night, and to-morrow night, a special extra session from 10 to 12 p. m. when, besides the ordinary weekly programme, Royal visit pictures of Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta will also be shown. These make a fine series.

The usual weekly programme consists of the Grand National 1912—a great topical event of sporting interest.

A feature film in "A True Friend" is a perfect picture of 2,000 feet.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

The picture shows at the Coronation Cinematograph are, deservedly, drawing large crowds at the evening sessions and its popularity should be maintained as the pictures shown are always of the best quality. From to-night, a change of programme will take place consisting of six items of absorbing interest.—"A Convict's Sacrifice"—a pathetic drama of a prison life,—"Dramsticks," a thanksgiving story, the coloured films: "A Fisherman's Dream", "Starlight's Devotion" and "A Visit to Montenegro" will go far to please the audience.

KAPOLE-BANIA WEDDING.

A largely attended Kapole-Bania wedding was held last evening at Mangaldass House, when Mr. Gordhandass, the son of Mr. Tribhovandass Mangaldass Nathoobhai, Shettia was wedded to Bai Narbadabai, a daughter of a Kapole reformer. There was a large number of leading members of the Indian community present, and Mangaldas House was gaily decorated. The ceremony which began about half past six lasted for nearly an hour. Costly presents were made to the bridegroom and bride, among them being a silver cup presented on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association.

RADIO MEDICINAL WATER "ARABELLA."

For Constipation and Sluggish Liver.

"Arabella" Radio-Medicinal Water stands pre-eminent as a natural remedy for all disorders, of the functionary organs. It relieves quickly by natural motion, without inconvenience, disorder, purging, or griping. Its action does not in the slightest degree tend to the lowering of the system. It acts as a tonic, and is better adapted for use in tropical countries than any compound of drugs. "Arabella" is the most effective natural remedy in all cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, gout, liver, kidney and stomach complaints. Invaluable with chronic constipation. It will remove the cause, and immediately relief is obtained. A short course will cure. For ladies, and children, it forms a perfect laxative, and aperient. Confinement, or unusual constriction in diet is not necessary while using "Arabella." Obtainable at all chemists and Stores at Bombay and Calcutta.

EN PASSANT.

What Bombay was in the shape of security from burglary, and allied crime, generally, a quarter of a century ago I am not in a position to say, but it is certain that we live in the midst of risk at the present time. It is not safe to keep a window open in positions where there is the least chance of access. The case now under enquiry which seems to have brought to the end of his tether an experienced housebreaker will cause anything but an easy feeling in our households, if indeed it has existed, for there is, possibly, considerable apprehension that we harbour many a bad character under the guise of servants. Here was a man, a good cook perhaps as cooks go, adding to his income by nocturnal visits to neighbouring houses where valuables were deposited. The question arises how did he know of the existence of a possible haul in another person's house? This must naturally form the basis of police enquiry, which may or may not lead to extended developments. A great deal has been said in the past about the registration of servants and the like, but one is no nearer, either in fais, or any other, precautionary direction to a better state of things. Servants are commonly engaged without the inevitable "chit" and, it is possible, for a time anyhow, to give satisfaction. Even with this type of recommendation they may still be members of a circle engaged in a system of pilfering, for petty theft is common to a degree, and no one more recognises the nopelessness of bringing crime home to the offender than the, Police themselves. One cannot do without servants, and a bad one is often accepted as a more desirable alternative than none at all. In the good old days, especially in mofussil life, there was no such thing known as a closed door to your bungalow, even if you did not add to your servants' list the time honoured chowkidar. The average native was either more honest, or had some innate fear of the sahib, whether sleeping or waking, which guaranteed the house immune.

Talking of chowkidars, there is a class known to the residents of a Cantonment station, a short run from Bombay, who rejoice in the name of "paggies". It is stated that these men are descended from a race of professional thieves and affect an honest livelihood from sheer force of circumstances, which, in the case in point, arises from the application of a somewhat extraordinary system. A resident in the military section of this station must add to his retinue one of these commodities. Frequently, a "paggie"—like the proverbial cat—sticks to the house rather than the individual. He is there when you take possession: his salary is fixed (quite a convenient system) the odd annas and pies being a capitation grant to the head of his clan who accepts responsibility, under certain conditions, for the loss of any property. So that if there is a theft, proved to have occurred between sunset and sunrise, the chief has to make up the amount. If you wake up some morning and find depredations have taken place during the night, you immediately interview the Cantonment Magistrate, an official with the most varied duties and responsibilities and who is not unfrequently a law unto himself, which, much as it is to be theoretically deprecated, is often found in practice to be the best way of dealing with items not conveniently otherwise provided. Of course thefts do not always occur at night. In the very place I speak of I heard of a barefaced (and somewhat humorous) piece of petty housebreaking occurring during the hour of the house servants' siesta, and in the absence of the bachelor tenant, when some person entered in the broad daylight, partook of a meal, and walked off with several pieces of wearing apparel and a bottle of whisky. Suspicion pointed to some Goanese servant, for that tribe in this particular station suffer much in repute, notwithstanding that Christian ministrations are apparently a part of their lives; but the delinquent remained untraced. It is notorious in the recorded lives of these "paggies" that they much resent a wakeful sahib's tendency of prowling round the premises and arousing them from their legitimate (?) slumbers. They hold it a mistaken view that duty expects of them the watchfulness of a dog for the sahib's satisfaction. He is secured by their presence, waking or sleeping, and what more should he expect?

The scarcity of water in some parts of the City, in the Fort also, continues to be the subject of much complaint. It seems difficult to hope that matters will not be even much worse during the next two months, or until the monsoon makes its appearance. Lofty flats have for some time been unable from the natural pressure to get water, and the only resource possible is a system of forced pumping from the mains into reserve tanks on roofs from which auxiliary pipes are fed. With the present, and practically universal, flushing closet system now obtaining an excess of water is an important matter. Where there is failure conditions are abominable, for, as one knows, rarely more than a few feet intervene between living rooms and the sanitary convenience. Suppose, and the contingency is not impossible, there is a scarcity of rain again this year will not things be much worse? And yet no decision has been arrived at as to the best mode of dealing with the matter. It is openly recorded that the mains (to the Fort) are doing double the amount of work they were intended for and, presumably, have been doing so for an indefinite period. Yet at this late hour it would not seem that a remedy has been decided on for two alternatives have now to go before a Special Committee which means a possible ultimate improvement two years hence at the earliest.

The fearful catastrophe of the "Titanic," in addition to the several lesser shipping disasters recorded during the past few months, may, as far as travellers to and from India are concerned, increase the hope that an overland route will become a fact sooner or later. A growing sense of insecurity in sea travelling for the transport of mails (if such impression were indeed probable) in the minds of the British Government might, in the near future, provide the reason hitherto unapparent for encouraging the scheme, which it might appear has chiefly lacked force through the apathy of England. The subsidy available for carrying the mails would be a great factor in establishing importance to the route, and this is just the thing that, so far has not been held out as a very probable contingency. It has seemed lately that the alternative scheme through Northern Persia has gained favour in many influential circles, hence the necessary concentration of purpose is for the moment unlikely. Whichever route eventually obtains, and there is evidently a fixed idea that one must come, the prospect of reducing the time even by a week between India and home will appeal to an increasing number of people who are only able to get short periods of leave.

Probably many people hesitated to settle in the Australasian Colonies on account of the long voyage to the old country, whither there is always the hope of return or visit (be it ever so remote) in the heart of the pilgrim. Unfortunately for the Anglo-Indian (to whom the climate of the Colonies would otherwise be so congenial) the prospect of the necessary backling of a certain amount of manual labour, more particularly in the shape of domestic duties falling to the lot of the female portion of his family, relegates the retirement thither a very remote resource. The majority go back to England at the risk of a constant martyrdom to the rigours of climate, and a humdrum existence on a moderate pension, or competence, with, not infrequently, a longing for the many little comforts of the East, especially, perhaps, where servants are concerned who, bad as they are, minister to many little requirements which must be either relinquished or done for one's self in home life. But there are many of course who fall back naturally into home ways. One of the class occurs to me at the moment. He retired at the statutory age from Indian Government service and built himself a house, on an acre of ground, in an Essex village. At the time I came across him he had through two or three years of diligence planted a garden and orchard and they were beginning to shew a return for his labour. But that was alright, as he told me, as long as he kept fit and could do most of the work with his own hands. The anxiety was on account of his wife (many years his junior) who might be left with their young children, then to depend on keeping up the place with the aid of outside hired help which demanded more experience and knowledge than the woman, born and bred in India, might be able to manage. A house of one's own is a very good thing and, doubtless, a little land attached might bring in a small income. With a pension matters remain still more secure. On the other hand the house without the reserve is one of the worst investments possible at home, for after repairs and necessary contingencies the interest on capital is lowest, perhaps, in the realm of speculation. Now this man was of the category eminently fitted for the settler in the Colonies. His industry and gumption would have been the means of securing a lucrative business in the course of a few years ensuring perhaps a large and permanent competence to those he left behind.

LE TATILLON.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

3rd Sunday after Easter.—28th April.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral.—Tours in C. Hymns—237, 179, 556, 324. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service.; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Anthem—"The Radiant Morn."—Woodward. Hymns 260, 24. Collections for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m. Choral Matins and Litany; 5-15 p.m., Caildren's Service 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a. m. (Sung); Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—Services at this Church have been discontinued for the present.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8-30 a.m. Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion; 10 a. m. Sunday School at Lower Parel; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes in Church; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon by Rev. P. Eykyn.

S. Nic

LITERARY IMPOSTURES.

[By Pestanji Dorabji Khandalavala.]

During the second half of the XVIIIth century, literary frauds and impostures were "a la mode" in England. It was the eminent Sir Horace Walpole, son of the all-powerful minister of George II, surnamed the "father of corruption" by history who set the bad example. Already celebrated as an antiquary, a writer, and as a man of taste and talents, he published one day an excellent romance entitled the 'Castle of Otranto,' and put it down to an Italian author of the XVI century who never existed. When it had an immense success, he was honest enough to acknowledge the paternity of it. About the same time, the Scotch philologist Macpherson took a fancy to find out the blind bard so much admired under the name of Ossian, son of Fingal, the last King of the Celts of Great Britain. Called upon to produce the original songs of Ossian, whose translations only he had given in English prose, Macpherson candidly gave out he had, but collected rhapsodic scraps of songs from the mouths of swains, shepherds, and hunters of Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The inquiry did not go further, and today many people are inwardly convinced of the authentic existence of Ossian whom they figure to themselves as one clothed in a flowing robe a head of hair, a beard more or less wild and armed with a gigantic harp. A third literary imposter was

THOMAS CHATTERTON

the boy prodigy of Bristol, the hero of the celebrated drama of Alfred de Vigny. This precocious forger forged in the language and the style of the XV century several epic and tragic poems, connected with the Norman Conquest, which he attributed to an apocryphal ecclesiastic, buried according to him for centuries. The fraud was soon found out, and the unfortunate young man having stranded equally as a publicist, ended his career by suicide. An analogous attempt but more daring still was made by S. W. H. Ireland, who for the time became the terror of the Shakespearomaniacs of his day. Son of an antiquary of merit, young Ireland deceived his father at first, the learned and literary world afterwards, by fabricating autographs and other literary relics of Shakespeare. Emboldened by success, he composed even a tragedy, Vortigern, and produced it as the work of the poet discovered by him. The connoisseurs began by admiring and ended by having the piece played. But the public discovering the defects only, and none of the master's beauties hissed it, and the forger was forced to avow his fraud. However the merit of Ireland, if he had any, was recognised and rewarded by a volume appearing under the title of

FALSTAFF'S LETTERS

soon after the failure of Vortigern. The editor or rather the inventor of which James White placed it under the auspices and the egis of Master S. Irelandus, Right Curteis and Erudite Syrre—in an ironical dedication. White was the intimate friend of the celebrated litterateur Charles Lamb as of several other writers of renown among whom he passed for the most original of mortals. He was in the habit of inviting all the little chimney-sweeps of his quarter to an annual banquet, to regale them with sausages and whisky, and delighted in his turn in their leaky talk. This trait is enough to paint the man. He was more than any one a judge and an admirer of Shakespeare. His Falstaff's Letters prove it amply. This Amphitryon of sweeps possesses his part of the ardent mind, and the extravagant humour of the poet who has created the immortal type of Falstaff.

SHAKESPEARE

has developed the tradition of the follies of Prince Henry, and brought his Governor, Sir John Falstaff, on the stage—person of consequence at Court—as the first among the wicked counsellors who surrounded the Prince. Falstaff plays a very important role in the two parts of Henry IV and his death is recounted in Henry V. This celebrated type is revived once again in the best of his comedies, "The Merry Wives of Windsor." In all these Sir John is presented as an epicurean of low degree, and as a complete resume of the brutal side of human nature. His physique betrays him as it is. Debauch has used him up before his time. His bald head and protuberant abdomen point to his leading a life of orgies. He is so stout that for some time he has not seen his legs. And when he is down, crowbars must be used to help him up. The Prince his pupil whose Barrhus he is reputed to be, calls him a tubbyman, a mountain of perversities, the white-bearded Satan. His moral get up answers to his physical: gourmand, drunkard, gambler, swearer, liar, idler, he belongs to the category of impudent cynics. The first to acknowledge his errors, he justifies them like a Sophist by an abuse of intellect and humour. He is a blend of Don Juan, and of Mephistopheles under the skin of Sancho Panza. In the

FIRST PART OF HENRY IV

he helps the Prince to play his wicked tricks, and amuse himself in taverns. Soon the war breaks out, Sir John marches to the North with orders to add to his troops by recruits. But he fills his purse then the lists. He lets go all the sturdy men who can buy their freedom. The ranks are filled by the refuse of the population: vagabonds, invalids, the blind of one eye, hunchbacks, and cripples. For are not these good enough to fill the ditches says he as the others! To a unclean rabble encamps on the road as do the gipsies, while the noble chief spends on his person the funds of the expedition. Arrived on the field of battle, Falstaff is not far from the Prince, when he kills Percy Hotspur, the bravest of rebels. Black Douglas, the most ferocious of Scotch warriors, arrives. After exchanging a few passes with him, Sir John lets himself fall as if dead. Douglas withdraws, and the Prince also; when he! bulky Falstaff stands up out of breath, thrusts his sword in the dead body of Percy, and declares to the King who turns up, that the rebel had feigned death before the Prince, and was up again, when he, Falstaff, felled him after a furious fight. Too generous to give him the lie, Prince Henry lets his governor have all the glory, and Falstaff's martial reputation is established. The war over, he overruns the province as victor, mystifying and exploiting some would-be gentlemen who count on turning his imaginary influence at court to account. Later he is called to the court by the death of the King. His dear pupil now mounts the throne, but to his immense stupefaction he sees himself exiled. This mischance is followed by his being made game of by

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR

when he tries to make love to them to live at the expense of their husbands. From fall to fall and disgrace to disgrace, Falstaff, old and ill, comes at last to live on the charity of Mistress Quickly, hostess of the Boar's Head tavern, the former theatre of his pranks, where he miserably succumbs to the fatal series of his excesses. Now in the fictitious collection of letters by James White, it is not only the brave knight who wields the pen, or the Prince, or the Bishop of Worcester, but the friends and acquaintances, the acolytes and dupes of the immortal soldier come in for their share. We see the great benign of the great captain, the magniloquent Pistol, stuffed with sonorous phrases which reinforce Italian and Latin words, Pistol, the swindler, rich in high-sounding quotations and in pompous periphrases. He carries in his train a sabre longer than that of Marlborough's, and the inevitable corporal Nym who sees humour wherever there is liquor. By the side of these is Mistress Quickly, and his valet the butter Bardolph, the drunkard with his constantly inflamed nose. There are also the good pastor Evans, and the brave Capt. Fluellen, both natives of Wales, who speak English as Balzac's Baron de Nucigen speaks French. There is the insipid country Justice Shallow, who affixes, since three centuries his titles to nobility to his judicial acts, with his faithful servant Davy, who speaks at once of a thousand and one domestic affairs. There is Slender, the young and silly would-be gentleman, who runs away with a little postilion disguised as a little girl instead of his fiancee, and dies of consumption caused by chagrin in love. There is at last the merry and witty Mistress Ford, of Windsor, who enjoys running down the old beau Sir John, and consoles him afterwards for his misfortunes, by assuring him that at the moment of his birth, the stars must have been of the colour of mice, that is neither white, nor black. In a word there is in this correspondence, a resume and a commentary of the whole career of Falstaff. White has been able to seize from life, better than anybody, Shakespearean characters. Endowed with a great deal of spirit, of erudition, and of critical sagacity, he has shown himself a profound connoisseur, of the old English theatre, and the most fervent admirers of the comic genius of Shakespeare have acknowledged, that there is not a line to criticise in "Falstaff's Letters."

TWO NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

L'age Dangereux by Madame Karim Michaelis. (Translated into French by Marcel Prevost).—Madame Michaelis, whose novel, "The Dangerous Age", has been translated into English, French and German, may be said to have "arrived" by means of this singular book. It has aroused a storm of controversy and criticism throughout Europe, and has brought the writer's name prominently before the public to whom her former work, in spite of its literary excellence, made no special appeal. The plot is comparatively slight, the main interest of the book lies in its merciless dissection of a woman's soul. The heroine has no secrets, even from herself, she ruthlessly strips bare her personality, and with remorseless candour betrays not only herself, but all womankind in a frenzy of analytical fervour. Elsie Lindtner, after twenty-two years of apparently contended married life, decides upon a divorce. Her husband, the irreproachable Richard, allows her to have her way, with the proviso that should she change her mind, or tire of her self-imposed exile, she is to return to him. Elsie has no fault to find with the man who has been her companion during all the best years of her life, she merely discovers that existence by his side has become insufferably tedious; she is childless, she has small independent means, so she retires to a small villa, and spends her leisure in writing to her friends and in making entries in her diary. It is by means of those letters that we catch a revealing glimpse of Elsie's real ego, and presently the name of Malthe, a friend of former days, a lover that might have been, begins to recur with significant persistency. The truth ultimately leaks out, the middle-aged Elsie is in love with the young architect, and she begins to dream of a renewal of youth and happiness with the man so many years her junior, who claims to be her friend. The struggle between dignity and passion is a protracted one, but finally she sends for Malthe, only to read in his face that her fading charms have lost the power they once possessed. His too careful kindness marks a growing indifference, he leaves her, and she realises that she is face to face with the menace of old age, lonely and unloved. Her thoughts turn to her former husband, and she writes to tell him of her altered feelings. Alas for her faith in Richard! Her letter crosses one of his in which he informs her that he is about to marry a young girl just out of the school room. She answers her ex-husband with a letter which is a masterpiece of felinity, she plants her darts just where they will stick, and tips the steel with corrosive poison. And so the curtain rings down upon Elsie Lindtner's little drama. The authoress disposes of her heroine in the manner in which fate disposes of most of us, no sudden and sinister blow annihilates her, she is left to face the gradual approach of old age, the decay of beauty, the loss of charm. The shadows deepen slowly until all grows dark, and Elsie Lindtner realizes that her life has somehow missed, beyond retrieving, the secret of happiness. Madame Michaelis' book is emphatically not for the young, but those maturer minds which are not afraid to face the facts of life will appreciate the almost violent sincerity with which she writes. She observes and judges with terrifying lucidity the frailties and the emotional caprices of feminity: Many women will close her book with the uncomfortable feeling that she is a traitor in the camp, a spy who has revealed not merely to the world, but to themselves the weakness of the citadel and the unconvicted enemies that lurk within it.

Davidee Birot by René Bazin.—René Bazin's hand has lost none of its cunning. His books still breathe the piquant charm and the ineffable sadness which make them the literary prototypes of Millet's pictures. Something of the artist's tragic simplicity, of his beautification of the lives of the humble exists in Bazin's work. We see the labourers bending over their toil, we hear the distant sound of bells that summon to prayer. His new book "Davidee Birot" is real literature, it is a masterpiece worthy of the author of "Les Ale qui Leve," that touching presentment of rustic joys and sorrows. Davidee, the heroine, is a teacher in the communal schools, she is a young woman of an eager and impulsive disposition, she is almost agressively sincere and straightforward. By an involved tangle of circumstances her destiny entwines itself with that Maieul Jacquot, a workman in the slate industry, a loose-liver and a drunkard. An impulsive speech uttered by her alters the whole course of his life, she flings a careless stone into the pool of fate and the circles spread, ever widening, beyond her control or her comprehension. She finds herself implicated in a series of tragic events for which she is indirectly responsible, and struggles vainly against the position which she is compelled to assume. Maieul looks upon her as an ideal of purity and goodness made incarnate in the body of a beautiful woman, he hitches his swag on to a star; he breaks away from his old associates and follows; blind and stumbling, the fitful gleams vouchsafed, by his divinity. The character of Davidée has been painted with a sure and even brush, the girl's youthful ingenuousness blinds her to the fact that vice, unashamed and triumphant, continues to exist in spite of the efforts of reformers. Her impetuous speech and action achieve an unlooked-for miracle and she is scarcely surprised at succeeding where the moralists have failed. Davidée's old father is another character which the author has drawn with consummate skil. The old man is a labourer who has risen in the world and has become a prosperous house-owner. He understands the drawbacks of a defective education, and determines that his daughter shall become a learned person, a light by whose glow he may shine with reflected effulgence. A pretty scene shows us one of Davidée's homecomings: the father is striding to and fro praising his daughter's talent and beauty; he is noisy and a little coarse, his peasant blood makes him something of a braggart. While he is talking the mother has taken off the girl's wet shoes and stockings and is fondling the little white feet in an expansion of maternal tenderness. The group which Rene Bagin depicts for us is as cleverly composed as a picture by a skilled artist, the light and shade are cunningly disposed, the three figures, distinct from one another, yet blending perfectly into a harmonious whole, leave an impression of a canvas painted by a master's hand. The author reveals Maieul to us as a rude and uncouth creature, we see in him the force and the pathos of some great half-tamed beast who learns by some inflection of his master's voice that he has done amiss. Maieul perceives half-comprehendingly that he has transgressed, and endeavours to hew his rough nature into the similitude of what he supposes Davidee would have him be. Poor Mere le Floch fares badly at the author's hands. She is alternately the victim of men's vices, and of their virtues; she is finally thrust aside as a sin which Maieul no longer has any mind for. This book leaves a lasting impression on the reader's mind; it is such a perfect piece of art and at the same time so beautiful in its simplicity, that it lives in one's memory long after other books have faded out, and become wholly forgotten.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th April.

136. Prizes—Members who have not yet received prizes due to them may obtain them at the Corps Head Quarters.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 27th April.

297. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Sunday the 28th Inst.—"F" Coy. Prize Firing.
Sunday the 5th Prox.—"D" Coy. Class firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

By Appointment To H.M. THE KING.

A cupful of Hot LEMCO at bedtimes cures sleeplessness, because it soothes the nerves and regularises the circulation. Doctors recommend it.

Lemco

The most highly concentrated Beef in the world. Absolutely pure.

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE.

Lord Willoughby de Broke has accepted the Presidency of the Imperial Maritime League, and he will thus become its leader in the great effort which the League is now making to avert the present certainty of the prevalence of famine prices for all food in war. Lord Willoughby de Broke presided in November last over a Conference of Unionist Members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons, convened, at the instance of the Imperial Maritime League, to consider this danger. The special aims of that Conference were to obtain the rejection of the Naval Prize Bill by the Upper House, to urge the need of a great progamme of cruiser construction for the defence of the trade routes, and to advocate the arming of selected British merchantmen to match the armed merchantmen of Germany. The first named object was successfully attained through the overwhelming evidence which the League was able to present of the hostility of instructed opinion throughout the country to both the Naval Prize Bill and the Declaration of London. Having thus succeeded in preserving to England (pending any revival of those measures) the hope of receiving, in war, food supplies under the neutral flag, the League is now endeavouring similarly to secure the much larger amount of food which is borne to our shores in the British mercantile marine. It is also making definite suggestions, which, if adopted, would enable the Government to regulate prices in war by becoming themselves the owners and distributors of all food then in the country.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TURKISH WOMEN'S MOVEMENT FOR LIBERTY.

The advent of the new regime in Turkey encouraged the growth of a very serious movement towards the emancipation of Moslem women in the Ottoman Empire, and some progress was made, in the early days, towards the realisation of this object. Women were allowed greater liberty of movement; it was no uncommon thing for husbands and wives to be seen in the same carriage; a women's club was founded, which organised lecture courses and literary evenings among its members, who belonged mostly to the best Moslem families; the education of gils received attention, a secondary school for girls was founded under the auspices of the President of the Chamber, while funds were provided for the immediate training of several girls as teachers; the question of the veil was naturally influenced by the liberal ideas prevailing, and although nobody ventured to discard it altogether, yet it was so attenuated in many cases as to be little better than an apology for a veil, and many women wore it flung back over their heads when in European quarters of the town.

NO SOULS, NO BODIES.

This movement was little to the taste of the more conservative, old-fashioned elements among the Turkish population, who not only deny their women the possession of a soul, but object to their showing that they have bodies, or at least shapely ones. These liberal ideas and tendencies were consequently received with the most profound distrust, which very soon re-acted on the Government and the Young Turks. The latter found that their tolerant attitude towards the aspirations of the women was strengthening the opposition to themselves, and lending point to the charges that they were not at heart true believers. Nothing was more calculated to upset their authority than the popular belief that they were no longer good Moslems. In order to vindicate their "conformity" it was necessary to make a demonstration. Orders were issued to the public and police that no Turkish woman should appear in public wearing a thin veil, she must not loiter in front of European shops, and not enter any except under special circumstances. In fact, the women were to make themselves as inconspicuous as possible on pain of arrest and punishment. And one or two Moslem women of evil repute were actually arrested and exiled. In consequence of these harsh regulations women were obliged to veil more thickly than ever, but of late they have been showing a tendency to copy European fashions in regard to other parts of their dress. The "tcharchaf" of Turkish "elegantes" has shrunk to the dimensions of a small cope, while the skirt in many cases seems to be modelled on the hobble variety. Only the harem skirt has not found any imitators in public.

A BLOW TO FASHION.

This fresh outbreak on the part of the Turkish women has called forth a serious rebuke from the Sheikh-ul-Islam, which should prove a blow to their tastes in the matter of fashions. The proclamation of the Sheikh-ul-Islam reads as follows: The prescriptions of the law of Islam with regard to the veiling of women not only do much good, but also prevent much evil. These benefits have been admitted by philosophers. Nevertheless, it is unfortunately the case that these religious and national customs are falling into neglect. The "tcharchafs" worn since all time by Moslem women have altered shape and assumed fashions which have impressed (disagreeably) all sensible persons. Moslem women must avoid anything in this nature, for which they will surely be called to account in the other world. And we men must explain to our wives and daughters that by adopting such attire their conduct is immoral and contrary to the Sheriat. This is our duty. It is necessary to punish failure therein. National progress can only be achieved by strict observance of religious teachings and the safeguarding of healthy national traditions. The extraordinary progress realised by Japan in the last thirty or forty years is entirely due to the application of this principal. The Government has now added a paragraph to the pinal code enabling the authorities to punish any member of any religious community recognised by the Government who shall trespass against the doctrines of his faith Consequently, let Turkish women take care that they wear the veil in accordance with the Sheriat, and let them not enter forbidden places on pretence of making purchases. But the heads of families must also be on the watch to uphold national morality.

The most delicious cakes and pastries may be made with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

"Paisley Flour" cakes are both light and wholesome, and they are so digestible that they may be safely eaten just as they come, hot and fragrant, from the oven.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations P O all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

GEORGE GRAY Says: The World's Record Billiard Player

O-T IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.

Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.

A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcoho it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.
Buy a Bottle and Try It!

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—
The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Charch Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

The Bombay Gazette
PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.
Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
A Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Commencement of the Third Round.

BOMBAY GYM. vs. YOUNG PARSI H. C.

Yesterday evening the opening match of the third round of the Aga Khan Tournament was played on the Marine Lines ground between the Bombay Gymkhana and Young Parsi Hockey Club which hails from Poona.

The Gymkhana opened the attack, but Hormusji succeeded in clearing the ball when May was getting dangerously close to the goal-month. A penalty corner against the Poona team was not converted and then Chinoy put in a good run for his side, but was dispossessed of the ball by Noyes, who passed to his forwards. A sharp left wing run was made and from a pass by Rowsell May scored easily. The Gymkhana were now constantly attacking and Arundel once almost succeeded in scoring with an angle shot. Teen A. Irani took the ball down the wing by himself and was only prevented from scoring at the last minute by Lees. A good individual run followed, Sim taking the ball through his opponents' defence and shooting from the extreme right of the striking circle. E. Writer, however, hit away into touch. Soon afterwards H. Irani lost a chance of equalising. Having passed the entire Gymkhana defence he was unable to keep pace with the ball, which went over the back line. A moment later Pearson, for the Gymkhana, failed to score in a very similar manner. Half-time came with the following score :—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 1 goal.
Young Parsi H. C..... nil.

On the resumption of play, Pearson made an effort to score, but his shot was wide. A penalty corner in favour of the Gymkhana did not result in any score, but soon after Rowsell forced the ball through the opposing backs and scored his side's second point. The Gymkhana then had the game in their hands and some clever dribbling was put in by Sim, who, after receiving a close-range volley on the back of his hand, pluckily shot, but failed to score. Later Arundel failed to take advantage of a pass from May. Some disjointed play followed but it was still confined to the Young Parsis' half. The Gymkhana forwards were continually entering the striking circle, but were penalised for carrying or kicking the ball on more than one occasion. Occasional rushes by the Poona forwards followed, but these proved abortive and the whistle closed a somewhat one-sided game.

Bombay Gymkhana..... 2 goals
Young Parsis H. C..... nil

The teams were as follows :

Young Parsi H. C.—Goal, E. Writer ; backs Nicholson and Phiroza Hormusji ; half-backs, Engineer, Bhoot and Mehta ; forwards, Master B. Writer, H. Irani, Chinoy and A. Irani.

Bombay Gymkhana—Backs, Noyes and Lees ; half-backs, Baker, Wagstaff, Sim, Rowsell and Quinn ; forwards Storres-Fox, Arundel, May, and Person.

THE TOURNAMENT TABLE.

Parsi Pioneers " B "	Bye		Y.P. H.C. 6-2
Young Parsi H. C. Poona	Bye		
Real Instituto Luso-Ind.	Bye		Bom. Gym. 3-1
Bombay Gymkhana	Bye		
14th Hussars	Bye		14th Hrs. 1-0
2nd Dorset Regiment	Bye		
Grant Medical College		Medicals 2-1	
St. Xavier's			
2nd Cheshire Regiment		2nd Chesh. 1-0	
B. E. S. Old Boys		2-0	
Parsi Pioneers " A "		Cyclists 6-1	
Cyclists' Hockey Club			
Rising Star Sporting Club.		Royal Wor. 5-0	R. War 2-1.
Royal Warwickshire Regt.			
Hornets A. C.	Bye		Pioneers 3-0
Pioneers H. C.	Bye		
Combined Poona H. C.	Bye		C.P. 2-1
R. G. A. Colaba	Bye		
M. A. O. Aligarh	Bye		M.A.O. 1-0
Bombay Police	Bye		

To-day's match will be played between the 2nd Cheshires (holders) and XIV Hussars.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Programme and Entries for To-day's Races.

The following is the programme and entries for to-day's races :—

THE ORR-EWING CUP RACE VI METRE CLASS BOATS.—Sails at 2-30 p.m.

Course : Committee Vessel—South Karanja (port) —P & O "S" Buoy (starboard)—Mark Buoy (starboard) —Committee Vessel. Length 14·28 miles.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Maya		Mr V T Janson
Cocile		Mr J S K Macbeth

H. E. CUP RACE—("C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE)—Sails at 3 p.m.

Course :—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock (port)—South Karanja (port)—Committee Vessel—North Karanja (port)—Committee Vessel—Length 11·3 miles—Time limit 6-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course M. S.	Entered by
Fercilla	19 46	Dr B K Goldsmith
Coralie	9 25	Lt-Col N Kirby, R E
Maud	8 28	Officers, R E
Mavourneen	Scr	Mr Newman Taylor
Millie	12 14	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Curlew	7 32	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Swallow	13 11	Mr E Y Watson
Cricket	16 57	Mr T S Greeson
Marie Louise	16 57	Mr K McIver
Anna	25 25	Officers H M's Mint
Jessa	13 11	Mr C W Beadel
Jenny Wren	8 28	Mr D Blythe

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Course : Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon (starboard)—North Karanja starboard—Committee Vessel—North Karanja (port)—Committee Vessel. Length 9·78 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	7 16	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIver
Erin	7 16	Messrs Magill and Beadel
Lylie	7 16	Mr R E Fischer
Antelope	20 12	Officers Warwickshire Regt

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Course : Committee Vessel—North Karanja (starboard)—Mark Buoy (starboard)—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy (port)—North Karanja (port)—Committee Vessel. Length 12·62 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Tarquoise	34 39	Messrs I W Stokes & F J Preston
Melody	24 9	Officers R A
Eileen IV	Scr	Mr J F Watson & Major Muter
Mahabuka	15 45	
Neita	18 54	Mr D. Blythe

BOMBAY GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Annual Athletic Tournament at the Town Hall.

There was a large attendance at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon of the pupils of the Girls schools and those interested in them, at the annual tournament of the Bombay Girl's Schools Athletic Association. Mrs. Stanley Reed gave away the cups to the successful competitors as well as individual prizes to the members of the several winning teams. After the distribution of prizes a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Reed was moved by Professor Anderson, (to whom the best thanks of the Committee are due for his efforts in making the proceeding successful) in an eloquent speech in which he congratulated the winners in the competition, on their success and the Committee, and its acting Secretary, Mrs. Wilkinson, on the happy results of their arduous efforts. He voiced the wishes of the committee in thanking Sergt. Buckley and Mr. Gazdar, the judges of the clubs competition, as well as the judges of the other competition. The proceedings then terminated.

The results of the several competitions and tournaments are as follows :—

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

Umpire : Professor Anderson.

John Connon	B.E.S. 21-12	B.E.S. 21-2	B.E.S. 21-6 21-8
B. E. S.	21-10	21-5	
Alexandra	...Bye		
Indo-British	Bye	Scottish 21-2	
Scottish	Bye	21-6	

Won by B. E. S.

SKIPPING COMPETITIONS.

Umpires : Mrs. Shanks, Mrs. Mason and Miss Fowle.

Referee : Miss Sawtell.

SINGLE ROPE.

John Connon School with 301 points, Indo-British School with 288 points, Scottish High School with 283 points.

DOUBLE ROPE.

Indo-British with 505 points, Scottish High School with 433 points and John Connon with 359 points.

FANCY SKIPPING.

Scottish High School with 163 points, Indo-British with 75 points.

Results : Cup for Plain Skipping—Indo-British School and Cup for Fancy Skipping—Scottish School.

CLUB COMPETITION.

Umpires: Sergt Buckley and Mr. Gazdar.

B. E. S. with 136 points, Alexandra School with 125 points and Indo-British School 124 points.

BEIGHT ON HOCKEY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

In the Beighton Hockey Cup competition (semi-final) the Customs vs. the Rangers was played today on the Calcutta ground. This is the best game witnessed so far and was witnessed by the largest crowd. There was nothing to choose between the teams. The defence of both teams was simply impregnable. The rival goal-keepers had very little to do, each saving only once. During the first half nothing happened, but during the second interval the Customs scored a goal amidst wild enthusiasm through McReady from off a penalty corner. For the next two minutes the Rangers had the upper hand and lost a splendid chance, Smart sending the ball wide by a few inches. This match was a charity match and the gate is pretty large.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," April 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 12th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

William, Mr. J.	Rowe, Mr. L.
Seaton, Mr. H.	Rahaman, Mr. F.
Bullen, Mr. J.	Stark, Mr. C.
Jesse, Mr. M. H.	Mathys Mr. F.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Clifford, Mr. M. W.	Gillan Rev, D. H.
Scott, Mr. W. H.	Evans, Mr. J. C.
Ambler, Mr. F. B.	Fatherstonhaugh, Mr. A. E. H.
Sweeney, Capt. R. C. L.	Mallett, Mr. G. and Mrs.
Rice, Major S. M.	Nicholson Field, Marshall Sir W. G.
Robertson, Mr. D. C.	Richardson, Maj. C.W.T.
Daunt, Mr. W. D.	Rowland, Mr. H. C.
Nissim, Mr. M., and Mrs.	Suttan, Miss. S.
Peto, Capt. C. H.	Pauling, Mr. P. J.
Hadwen, Mr. Chas.	Torrie, Capt. I. E. J.
Gould, Mr. L.	Staines, Mr.
Meyer, Sir W. S.	De Boissiere, Mr.
Smyth, Mr. H. A.	
Gorring, Maj. Gen. G.F.	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Pettigrew, Mr. R. S. and Mrs.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette" April 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Alexander, Subadar	Haig, Miss A
Bartlett, Mr H G H	Hulton, Col F C L
Berard, Mr	Humphries, Miss R
Biscoe, Mr W F	Irigoin, Mr
Bonnard, Mr	Jameson, Miss O
Brooke, Miss	Lennox, Mr J
Bryant, Mr	Livathinoputo, Mr P
Bennett, Capt J H	Lloyd, Mr C P W
Boyle, Mr R C	Longbottom, Mr J
Briggs, Mr A	Luck, R I M Comdr. C M
Brocklehurst, Mr H C	Luckshman, Risaldar
Buckle, Mr A J	Lingwood, Mr
Beals, Mr M D	Lees, Mr D B
Coates, Mr C H	Mathieson, Mr J
Collins, Mr L	Maxwell, Mr and Mrs J W
Cowans, Lt Col E A	Mercer, Mr and Mrs A W
Crawley, Lady Violet	Mitford, Lady Helen
Crighton, Mr A C	Mackertich, Mr A H
Calvocoressi, Mr M J	Maher, Asst Surgt W H
Colmore, Mr R	Mrs, 2 children and infant
Currie, Miss D	Marshall, Mr Osborne
Dick, Col A R and Mrs	O'Sullivan, Mr V D
David, Mr Evelyn	Palmer, Hon R
Delo tte, Mr G L	Panda Rao, Subadar
Donovan, Mr	Radford, Prof E A
Eyers, Mr C	Roche, Mr W
Fanshawe, Mr W	Richards, Maj E W
Farrell, Mr and Mrs	Samayya, Subadar
Finch, Mr E J	Stoddard, Mr A A
Fitzpatrick, Mr J A O	Stewart, Maj R G T
Ford, Miss V	Sander, Mr
Framjee, Mr B S	Schneidlus, Mr E P A M
Freyvogel, Mr C	Shute, Mr C A
Gartside, Miss and maid	States, Miss
Glasgow, Maj A E	St John, 2 Misses
Greame, Maj L O	Thacker, Maj H
Gurda. Mr F M	Tilaley, Mr C
Gardiner, Capt H W	Towers, Mr J
Hadley, Mr P H	Twiss, Mr C C H
Henriques, I C S Mr W	Willis, Mr E D A
Hollinghurst, Mr F	Watkinson, Mr B
Hutcheson, Mr and Mrs S T	Whitty, Mr K

Per s. s. "Umsinga" April 27.

The Natal Line s.s. "Umsinga," will sail from No. 16 Shed Victoria Dock on the evening of the 27th instant, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 5-30 p.m. sharp:—

Anstey, Mrs H C	Hemsted, Mrs
Bird, Mr W J A	Jackson, Miss
Bird, Mrs 2 children and nurse	Murray, Mr F
Crouch, Mrs E and child	Murray, Mrs
Creagh-Osborne, Mrs and 2 infants	O'Brien, Rev
Candy, Miss L	Paterson, Mrs I, child and nurse
Gayer, Mrs E M	Wylde. Capt L F
Gladstanes, Mrs A U	Wylde, Mrs and child
Harrison, Mrs L 2 children and infant	Warlow, Rev E J
Hemsted, Mr F M	Warlow, Miss
	Walker, Mrs M

MAIL NOTES.

NEW CARRIER OF SLEEPING SICKNESS.

A French doctor, M. A. Lafont, who has been studying the insects which are supposed to carry sleeping sickness, reports to the Societe de Biologie of Paris, that, whilst working in Mauritius and Reunion, "his attention was called to the reduviidæ bugs, especially a large bug which attacks man, and, is called by the natives 'Maupin' or 'Morpin.' The first of these was caught in a native bed, where it had just bitten a child." Afterwards the natives found him several specimens, and in the intestinal canals of almost all he found trypanosomes, the organisms that cause sleeping sickness. The Sleeping Sickness Bulletin, for April, states that this observation should be of special interest for India, especially Madras, for Dr. Donovan has there found an exactly similar form of organism in the same bug, which he has proved to feed on human blood.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

The German Social Democratic Party has subscribed £800 towards the expenses of the Belgian Socialists' electoral campaign. The fact is worth noticing, as it serves to show the international character of Socialist organisation. It may be remembered that when the German Emperor made a state visit to the Belgian Court, nearly two years ago, extraordinary precautions were taken to protect him on account of the threatening attitude of the Socialist press. At a mass meeting of Socialists on the eve of the Emperor's arrival, a series of speeches were delivered denouncing him as the enemy of liberty in the fiercest language, and sympathy was asked for the German people, represented as groaning under his tyrannical rule. The German Socialists have never offered a greater insult to the Kaiser than by contributing to the funds of their Belgian comrades.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS.

The Advisory Committee, under Professor W. S. McCormick, appointed by the President of the Board of Education to deal with the question of the Exchequer grants to universities and university colleges in England, have issued a report, in which they recommend that the grant be distributed in the following proportions:—The University of Birmingham, £13,500 ; the University of Bristol, £7000 ; the University of Durham—Armstrong College, £8,500 ; the University of Leeds, £12,500 ; the University of Liverpool, £15,500 ; the University of Manchester, £17,500 ; the University of Sheffield. £7,000 ; University College, London, £16,000 ; King's College, London, £9,500 ; Kings College for women ; £2,000—£11,500 ; Bedford College, London, £7,000 ; the London School of Economics, £4,500 ; East London College, £5,500 ; Nottingham University College, £5,700 ; Reading University College, £5,500 ; Hartley University College, £2,400 ; total, £139,600.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS FATE.

A German has just had a surprisingly disagreeable experience of the draconic severity with which the emigrant law is administered in the United States. He settled in New York two years ago with his wife and family, and was earning an honest living as a workman. Five weeks ago, when returning from work, he was arrested, taken to Ellis Island, and shipped back to Germany on the next steamer. It seems that the man committed a robbery some years ago in Germany, and was punished for his crime by a fairly long term of imprisonment. After leaving prison he managed to get work in Berlin, married, and finally emigrated. Two years after his arrival the American police received a letter informing them that the man had been a criminal. They made inquiries, discovered that the information was correct, and without further ado, acting on the strict letter of the law, arrested their victim and deported him. His wife and family have been left in New York to shift for themselves.

MME. BERNHARDT'S AEROPLANE.

For several weeks past wrote the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" in mail week :—Since the national movement in favour of presenting the French army with aeroplanes was started—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has been soliciting contributions to the cause from the audiences in her own theatre, dressed in the stage costume of the "Aiglon" and the "Samaritaine." The admirable artist, who is no less admirable as a patriot and charitable organiser—never weary in well-doing, in spite of the ceaseless demands upon her energies—has just handed over £800 to the National Committee as a result of her tours round the boxes, stalls, and galleries—collected centime by centime and franc by franc entirely by herself. In doing so, Mme. Bernhardt has asked that the aeroplane thus purchased may bear the name of "L'Aiglon," an eminently appropriate title. Out of her own pocket she has also given a few thousand francs to fit the aeroplane with automatic safety contrivances ; and once again the adored favourite of Paris has proved that her heart is as great as her genius.

MISS OLIVE MACLEOD'S ENGAGEMENT.

Miss Olive MacLeod, it is announced, is to be married to Mr. Charles Lindsay Temple, C.M.G., Chief Secretary of Northern Nigeria. The announcement recalls the tragedy of the death of Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, to whom Miss MacLeod was betrothed. The famous explorer was treacherously murdered by natives near Wadai, in Central Africa, in May 1910. His body was recovered, and buried beside that of his brother Captain Claud Alexander, who also lost his life in the Wadai Hinterland. Some weeks later Miss MacLeod, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, set out on a four-thousand-mile journey into the unknown to place a memorial cross on the grave of her lover. The territory through which the little party passed was wild in the extreme. Primeval forests succeeded to great grassy prairies, and treacherous swamps to these again. Most of the journey was through country inhabited by savage tribes, nominally friendly but treacherous in character. Lake Tchad was crossed in open canoes and after many dangers passed Miss MacLeod's mission was accomplished.

NEW FRENCH POSTAGE STAMPS.

Philatelists will soon have a novelty to add to their collections in the new French colony stamps for Dahomey and Senegal. The Postal Administration has just accepted the designs of M. de Neziere, to whom it had applied, and the engravers have already started to work on the corners, but the completed dies are scarcely expected to be ready much before the end of the year. The artist has followed the modern taste for symbolical figures illustrative of the country, and for Dahomey the stamp will show a native climbing up a palm tree to harvest the oil from the nuts. In the four corners will be represented the fantastic animals adored as gods or fetishes by the "medicine men" of the negroes, and the whole will be a picturesque little miniature souvenir of the African possession. The Senegal stamp will give a sketch of the cotton market in an African village, with many native figures introduced. Though nothing has yet been said about it, there is every probability that the French Protectorate over Morocco will also produce a new series of stamps as soon as regular postal service has been organised.

AMONG THE CANNIBALS.

News has reached England that Mr. David Jenness, the leader of the Oxford University anthropological expedition, has reached his destination in Ferguson Island, where he intends to study the natives. The expedition arrived in Papua in December. Two members of the party are making journeys from their headquarters along the coast, gaining knowledge in this way of the people and the language, and the inhabitants are proving very hospitable to the travellers. Cannibalism is not practised so much as was expected. Very little is known of the Ferguson Islanders, and Mr. Jenness intends to remain on the island for another year, during which time he will endeavour to throw some light on the origin of the various tribes, about whom there has been so much controversy. Some authorities believe that the Ferguson Islanders are an intermixture of the Melanesian and Polynesian races, while others hold they are Papuan, and the expedition hopes to settle these points beyond doubt. When Ferguson Island has been exhausted the expedition will move on to Rossel Island, about 150 miles eastward, and continue explorations there.

DRAMATIC BURIAL AT SEA.

Both at Boston and Grimsby in mail week thrilling stories of perilous adventures in the heavy gales which had swept the coast were reported. Captain Dawkins, of the steam trawler Lindsey, landed at Boston the mate and six seamen of the Norwegian barque Haavet, of Fredrikstad, who had been rescued from their sinking ship. The Haabet was bound for Plymouth with a cargo of deals and boards. After being eight days at sea, the vessel sprang a leak forward, and the crew had to take to the pumps. They worked hard day and night, but the water gained upon them, until at last the ship was completely waterlogged. In Monday's gale all the barque's sails were blown away. For three days and nights the exhausted crew were without food or fire. While they were in this helpless condition, flying signals of distress, 160 miles from the Inner Dowsing, the trawler saw the vessel, and rescued the crew. The master of the barque, Captain Hansen, while being drawn towards the trawler failed to reach the life-buoy thrown to him on the trawler's line, and was struck on the head by the falling side of his ship. His lifeless body was placed in his berth in the poop house on the deck, there to await the sinking of the ship. Captain Pothouis, of the French barque La Doutaine, landed two crippled seamen at Grimsby. In the gale a heavy sea hurled a baulk of timber along the deck, felling the captain, and smashing the ankle of the helmsman. Another sailor had his thigh smashed by a lurch of the vessel, and the rest of the crew had a desperate struggle, for sixty-four hours, to keep the leaking ship afloat.

RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE.

The murder of M. Stolypin, one of the most dastardly political crimes ever perpetrated, has been thoroughly investigated (writes Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent), and Senator Trussevich, who was charged with the inquiry, has presented his report to the Czar. The four leaders of the secret police system are required to furnish "explanations" on the various points of the indictment preferred against them. The accused are General Kurloff, ex-assistant Minister of the Interior Colonel Spiridovich, the present chief of the Palace Secret Police ; M. Verigin ex-vice-director of the Department of Police ; and Lieut.-Colonel Kuliabko, ex-chief of the secret police at Kieff. General Kurloff, M. Stolypin's assistant in the Ministry of the Interior, is charged with taking what he could from the sums allotted for guarding the Imperial family from a special secret fund which is always kept up to the amount of £1,000,000. Although the exact figures are not given, it is evident from Senator Trussevich's report that many tens of thousands of pounds disappeared. For instance, of one lump sum of £30,000, only £800 is accounted for as expenses for the local agents of the secret police, and the agents have testified that they had to sign receipts for double the amount actually received by them.

FACTORY GIRLS AS SINGERS.

Classes for working girls in Pentonville are being conducted by Mme. Amy Sherwin with the object of finding and developing latent vocal talent. It was this well-known singer who "discovered" Stella Carol, the child vocalist, and her belief is that there is in England and, indeed, in London alone, a wealth of beautiful voices that only await recognition and training. These classes are already largely attended, mainly by factory girls who not only show marked ability, but possess extraordinarily good natural voices. Asked by a representative whether the native shrillness of the feminine Cockney voice was not a drawback, Mme. Sherwin replied that by catching the girls when they were young enough, this shrillness could be entirely eliminated by proper training. A general appreciation of orchestral music requires a certain development of taste, for which time is necessary, she continued, "but the English have undoubtedly an extraordinary love of singing. You notice this in the Colonies as well as at home. My working girls show marked keenness and ability, and since publicity has been given to this scheme of mine for training unknown singers, I have come across a considerable number of really good voices." Asked whether she had any more Stella Carols in prospect, Mme. Sherwin became enthusiastic. "I have some wonders to bring out," she said, and went on to talk of the numerous possessors of excellent voices, mainly in humble position, who have recently come under her notice.

POISON IN PENNIES.

The death of a man named Abraham Robinson, employed by the Gas Light and Coke Company who succumbed to metallic poisoning said to be caused by verdigris on the coppers collected from penny-in-the-slot gas-meters, has drawn attention to the possible dangers of our present bronze coinage. On an average the takings from the company's automatic meters represent the handling of seven or eight thousand pennies per day by each collector. Robinson, it will be recalled, had during his illness, stated to the doctor that very often the coins were green with verdigris, which remained on his fingers. Had the deceased, however, not been given to the practice of curling his moustache with his fingers the risk of absorbing the verdigris from this source would have been considerably lessened. A chemical expert who has frequently given evidence in connection with the purity of gas informed a Press representative recently that an important factor in the whole matter is that under the Metropolitan Gas Acts, it is necessary to have wet meters, as dry meters are regarded as absolutely unreliable. "The gasholders," he explained, "always have the gas in direct contact with water so that as it passes into the house it is saturated with moisture. The result, of course, is that this moisture enables the impurities of the gas to act very readily upon any metallic surface, especially if that surface should be so susceptible of chemical action as copper. There is always the possibility, therefore, of the bronze coins in the slot meter being, indirectly at any rate, affected by the impurities carried in the moisture. The possibility, I confess, is somewhat remote and this may not, after all, be the actual cause of the trouble in question ; but the fact, nevertheless, that bronze coins are part of our most popular currency, and are always more or less corroded with verdigris, makes out a strong case for the utilisation of some other metal—such as nickel, for instance, which has practically replaced copper coinage in Germany and the United States."

A DORSET CRANNOG.

A very ancient crannog or lake dwelling has been found in Dorset. The discovery was due to some excavations which are being carried out in connection with the new swimming baths for the Gillingham Grammar School. About ten feet below the ground level there were found, under an alluvial deposit of blue clay, traces of an ancient lake or river bed of sand and pebbles. Piercing this and evidently having been driven into it many centuries ago were several stout pieces of timber, which proved to be of oak. So firmly fixed were they that it was impossible to get them out except with much labour. They were obviously portions of an ancient lake dwelling. Such remains have been found in many parts of the world, but in these islands they have rarely been met with except in Ireland or Scotland. In the lakes of Switzerland and Northern Italy, they are known as pfahlbanten, and in the British Isles as crannogs. They are always near the shore, and indicate that they were the refuges of early dwellers who had to protect themselves against attacks of wild animals or human enemies. Only three cases are known where they have been built on the seashore. These are at Erishay, in the Outer Hebrides; Dumbrick, on the Clyde estuary; and Ardmore, co. Waterford. Before laying the concrete bottom of the swimming bath a diligent search was made, which revealed several large bones of a deer, the skull and antler of a red deer, the jawbone and teeth of a large herbivorous animal, and a large number of worked flints, including several scrapers and a celt. There were no traces of metal. Examination of the antler showed that the tines were missing, and that they had been partly sawn off with a jagged implement and then broken. No definite conclusions have been made yet, but it is thought that the oak piles, deer, and flints are contemporaneous. If that is so, the site is probably of a date of greater antiquity than even the famous lake village of Glastonbury. It is hoped that further research and more careful examination of the relics found will bring other interesting facts to light.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending April 20, was 918, giving a death-rate of 48·73 per annum per thousand as against 47·83 the corresponding period of last year, and 53·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 61 died from fevers ; 144, plague ; 53, small-pox; 12, measles ; 3, cholera ; 4, leprosy ; 42, phthisis; 57, diseases of the nervous system; 216, affections of the respiratory organs ; 52, diarrhœa ; 28, dysentery ; 27, still-born ; 93, old age and debility ; and 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 42; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 470; Hindu low caste, 100; Musalman, 207 ; Parsi, 25 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 30 ; Eurasian, 3 European, 6. The total number of births was 396 as against 334, for the corresponding period of last year, and 322 the average over the past five years.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

No further eastward extension has occurred of the unsettled weather in Persia, and the conditions of the past few days are now giving way to the weather in Northwest India. Some further light rainfall is reported this morning from the West Himalayas, and the wet weather has continued in Bengal and Assam. Thunder showers have recurred in the southern half of the Peninsula. Dibrugarh reports one inch, Cherrapunji one and a half, Naraingani three, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Raichur one, Trichinopoly five, Madura three-quarters. The temperature is rising in Northern India, but is still largely below the normal in the Northwest. Forecast : Dry weather except in Bengal, Assam and South Peninsula.

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Crop telegrams, dated 20th April, show no change in the agricultural situation. Famine relief figures fell from 112,516 to 111,059, thus showing a decrease of 1,457 persons. Of grand total Bombay accounted for 93,110, Kathiawar 6,215, and Central India 11,734. The prices are generally stationary with slight fluctuations.

In Bhavnagar weather this side is unsettled. The sun remains under heavy clouds during the day. Last night the sky became overcast and rain fell in several places. During early hours of the morning thunderstorm passed over Ranpur Station in the Ahmedabad collectorate giving rain amounting to about '27 cents.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is more above the average. Day temperature has commenced to rise, but remains in large defect in the north Punjab ; night temperature is either equal to or below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature remains generally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in the west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is slightly above the average. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana ; night temperature is also below the average at Kotah and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and north Gujarat and in defect in Central India West. Day temperature is above the average at Surat and below at most stations; night temperature is also in defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme east and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air has become damper in the southern districts. Temperature is generally in large defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are normal. The maximum continues in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Hyderabad records 1·21" and Nizamabad 0·47." Skies are heavily clouded in Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper in the area of rainfall and drier in the remaining places. Maximum temperature is in defect at Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Sholapur; the minimum is also below the average in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy in the south of the Peninsula; Trichinopoly has had 4·80" and Colombo 1·62." Moderate to heavy rain has been received in Hyderabad and light showers have been recorded in north Malabar and the east Central Provinces. No precipitation has occurred in the Punjab. Skies have cleared in the north, but moderate to heavy cloud still persists in the southern half of the Peninsula. Weather appears to be slightly disturbed in the north-west. Conditions are favourable for thunderstorms in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Local rain is likely in the extreme south and on the Malabar Coast. A few falls may occur in Hyderabad and the south Central Provinces.

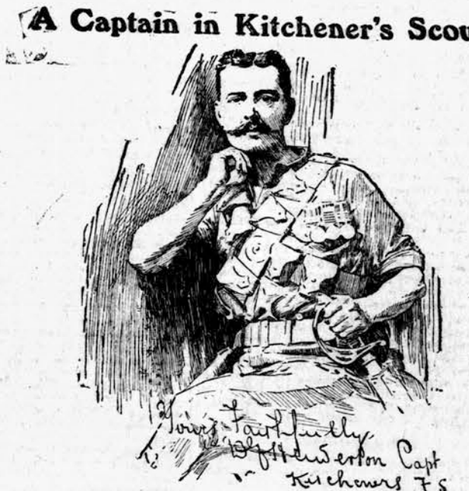
Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (25th)	94·3	74·0	...	9·90
Aden	85·3	74·2	...	3·33
Muscat (25th)	89·8	78·6	...	7·60	
Jiwani	90·8	72·5	...	3·28
Kawalpindi	81·9	58·9	...	8·49
Lahore	84·4	65·2	...	4·46
Sibsa	90·3	66·5	...	3·61
Ambala	88·5	65·9	...	3·42
Delhi	88·5	70·3	...	5·14
Agra	96·0	73·5	...	4·60
Mainpuri	97·3	69·6	...	3·84
Jhansi	98·5	76·0	...	1·17
Cawnpore	95·2	70·4	...	3·97
Allahabad	96·6	70·0	...	2·27
Jacobabad	109·1	68·8	...	0·35
Karachi	86·0	77·0	...	0·28
Ajmer	94·4	72·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	96·2	69·6	...	2·87
Kotah	98·8	74·6	...	1·01
Bhuj	98·5	74·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	86·8	78·2	...	0·08
Veraval	84·1	74·4	...	0·00
Rajkot	97·6	74·5	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Para	97·5	74·5	...	0·02
Surat	101·9	75·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	98·6	?	...	0·26
Deesa	101·3	74·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	95·9	70·5	...	0·42
Indore	95·1	65·6	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	95·3	69·8	0·02	6·08
Sangor	94·8	71·1	...	2·78
Hoshangabad	99·6	69·9	...	2·82
Khandwa	101·2	68·1	...	2·01
Akola	100·7	71·6	...	2·53
Amraoti	99·8	73·8	...	3·91
Nagpur	96·6	71·3	0·04	3·54
Chanda	100·5	79·0	...	4·15
Raipur	95·7	72·6	...	4·03
Bombay	94·2	79·4	...	0·27
Ratnagiri	92·8	78·4	...	0·56
Mormugao	94·0	82·2	...	3·26
Karwar	92·2	80·5	...	4·00
Malegaon	102·4	69·1	...	3·04
Ahmednagar	99·1	73·5	...	2·31
Poona	99·5	70·8	...	2·58
Sholapur	99·8	75·1	...	2·36
Sijapur	97·2	77·3	...	1·30
Belgaum	92·3	68·5	...	2·53
Aurangabad	98·4	?	...	3·92
Nizamabad (Indur)	99·9	73·7	0·47	4·49
Hyderabad	92·8	70·7	1·21	5·06
Mangalore	95·8	77·8	...	3·50
Calicut	91·3	77·6	0·17	6·84
Cochin	88·7	79·7	...	16·56
Colombo	91·5	73·0	1·62	37·64
Masulipatam	95·3	78·2	...	7·75
Bellary	99·0	72·3	...	1·28
Cuddapah	108·7	82·1	...	2·30
Madras	93·5	79·5	...	21·89
Bangalore	96·8	73·8	0·01	3·59
Coimbatore	96·4	77·3	...	5·74
Trichinopoly	104·1	74·3	4·80	16·91
Negapatam	94·5	82·0	0·03	50·82

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 22

A Captain in Kitchener's Scouts



Nervous Breakdown, Paralysis—

The *master* force which conquered the most perilous afflictions and enabled him to endure amazing hardships, says Captain Henderson, *is derived entirely from Phosferine.* Exposed by his adventurous life to an extraordinary series of misfortunes, from being disabled in action, to sunstroke, enteric fever, and paralysis of the legs,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 2485 tons, Captain L. G. Openshow, will sail to-day for Calicut with the same bottom cargo.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart Commander F. W. Townsend arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Karachi.

The Arab steamers Co's steamer Koweit, 2336 tons, Captain W. H. Coates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dubai via Bunder Abbas and Muscat, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh and Co with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Damra, 762 tons Captain W. C. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain T.C Lima, will sail to-day's for Rangoon in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, 2504 tons, Captain J. G. Cowie, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Durban in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines .....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 26.

Abydos .....1939 Harrison .....W & A G & Co
Barala .....2967 Butler .....M M & Co
Brazilian.....2488 Snowdon.....G Cotton & Co
Banca .....3794 Potter.....Kobe.....P & O Co
Catalone.....2416 Glores .....W & A G & Co
Cabats.....2846 Moglia.....Venice .....S N Co
Daylight ship .....3594 Anderson .....Standard Oil Co
Elgin .....2442 Potts .....
Geddington Court...2495 Gleghorn .....Liverpool.....W & A G & Co
Islami.....2545 Goode ...N F...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Kuala .....360 McLaria.....11-3.....K N & Co
Kirkfield .....3060 Dermody.....T M & Co
Kowiet.....2336 Coates .....Arab S Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....M M & Co
Nurani .....2810 White .....Calcutta .....T M & Co
Pentacota.....3209 Stewart.....M M & Co
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend . . I G P Steamer
Putiala.....1929 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Rahmani.....1872 Green .....Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Tyneside .....787 Thomson .....Arab Steamers Co
Umzumbi .....2138 Robertson.....W & A Graham
Vadala .....2164 Lema .....M M & Co
Wotan .....2403 Lorentzen...L'pool ...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Canara	3389	Wilson			M M & Co
B Toronto	3894	Pickering	Hull	3	Finlay & Co
C & S Calna	3496	Farquharson	A'werp	7-5	M M & Co
F Newby Hall	2839	Parker	L'pool	10-5	K N & Co
H Landaura	2157	Woodget	Genoa	NF	M M & Co
L Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi		M M & Co
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	N F	Bo & P S N Co
N Dalemoor	2572	Bruhn	Dunkirk	27-4	W & A G & Co
O Markgraf	2325	Fantzen	Zanzibar		A S & Co
P Zambesi	2415	Ferguson			T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4031	Metchell			W & A G & Co
3 Austria	4871	Casalich	Trieste	30-4	A L S N Co
3 Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	23	L'pool	26-4	K N & Co
5 Clan Grant	2504	Cowie			Finlay & Co
6 Clan Gordon	2289	Openshaw			Finlay Co
7 Semiramis	243	Bilaffer	Trieste		A L S N Co
9 Wildenfels	3535	Weismann	Hamburg	28-4	W & A G & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	4-5	P & O Co
15 Colombo Maru	2919	Kamoshita			N Y Kaisha
16 Umsinga	1359	Tallemache	Amsterdam	29-4	W & A G & Co
H W P D					
Netravati	2639	Fakeer			Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Clan Grant	Cowie	Durban Apl 11
26	Salsette	Lewellin	April 21
	Putiala	Whytehead	Basreh Apl 11
	Kowiet	Coates	Dubai Apl 15
	I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart	Townsend	Karachi Apl 23

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Damra	Morrison	Karachi
	Cleveland	Dempwolf	Hamburg, &c
	Vorwaerts	Dannecker	Trieste
	Mars	Goodwin	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Vadala, Lima, for Rangoon.
" Clan Gordon, Openshow, for Calicut.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Islami, for Jeddah.
" Bookhagen for Antwerp.
" Naderi for Jeddah.
" Himalaya for Antwerp.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s s Colaba passed Lisbon on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line s s Clan Urquhart left Liverpool on the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s Bregenz, from Trieste, left Aden on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 1st May noon.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens, arrived in Liverpool on the afternoon of the 25th April.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia from Hongkong left Singapore Penang and Bombay on the 26th instant.

The "Labour Leader" contains messages from Socialist and Labour leaders on the Continent congratulating the miners on having compelled the Government to legalise the minimum wage principle. M. Jaures, the French Socialist leader, says that whatever the decision of the miners as to resumption of work, and whatever the immediate consequence of the struggle, the British miners have set the workers of the world a magnificent example. M. Vandervelde, leader of the Labour Party in the Belgian Parliament, writes that the miners have waged the grandest war and won the most glorious victory the proletariat of the two worlds can count to its credit since the reconstitution of the International Federation. "Never, perhaps, have we had so decisive a proof of the all-powerfulness of an unanimous, disciplined, and organised proletariat."

An oil portrait of George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, sold originally by the artist for 200 dollars, has ben sold in Philadelphia from the collection of Mrs. Sarah Harrison, after spirited bidding, for 16,100 dollars. The purchaser was Mr. Thomson B. Clark, of New York, and the picture will be added to his private collection. It was the only one of several portraits of Washington and Franklin, painted from life, in the collection. All the rest were withdrawn and presented to the Academy of the Fine Arts. So that Ancient centre of art will be enriched by the addition of original oil portraits of Washington by Rembrandt Peale and C. W. Peale, and of Franklin by C. W. Peal and an unknown artist.

At Christie's saleerooms, London, a small pastel drawing by Whistler of Japanese women has been sold for £120 15s. Orchardson's Royal Academy picture of 1873, "The Protector," realised £420.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Gaat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Delivery of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for bullock hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 27th April, 1912.

THE CHRISTIANS OF ST. THOMAS.

THE story of the Christians of St. Thomas, to whom, in their remote corner, attention has again been drawn, forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the Christian Church. Whether St. Thomas ever reached India, or whether, as scholars are inclined to think, the name was brought to India by parties of Syrian Christians who settled on Malabar in the early centuries of our era, the title of this first Indian Church carries us back to Mesopotamia and Palestine, and the beginnings of Christianity itself. Still in their ritual the Christians of Cochin and Travancore use the language that was spoken by Christ and the disciples and in which probably the first gospel was composed; and their history is an epitome and illustration of controversies that once raged over the whole Eastern Empire of Rome. In order to follow the fortunes of a community which even now does not number half-a-million altogether, the student must refer to councils that were held and to dogmas that were propounded in the chief centres of Christianity: and the names of Babylon, Rome and Antioch appear on every page of the story. Not the least curious result of the vicissitudes of the community's history is that by the transfer of their allegiance from Babylon to Antioch they have lost their claim to be the disciples of the apostle whose name they still bear. Before this happened the Portuguese had appeared on the scene. Few incidents in history are so significant as the landing of the Portuguese in India; and the romantic interest that gathers round the meeting between them and the Christians of Malabar is heightened by the knowledge of the unhappy consequences that afterwards ensued.

The tale is a tragedy. At first both parties were overjoyed,—the Portuguese to find that here on Indian soil was an ancient church with many of the marks of true catholicity, and the Indian Christians to find that the powerful foreigners from over the seas were of the same religion as themselves. But differences soon appeared. The dreaded Inquisition was set up at Goa, and just a century after the arrival of the Western Christians, a synod was summoned for the express purpose of converting the local church from Babylon to Rome. The whole force of the Portuguese Government was behind the ecclesiastical authorities, and the Syrians could do nothing but yield. The priests put away their wives; and, unfortunately, the liturgies were destroyed or altered out of recognition, communication with the Patriarch of Babylon was forcibly interrupted, and the Nestorian bishops who tried to reach Malabar were arrested and shipped off to Goa or to Europe. Soon afterwards the power of the Portuguese decayed. The Dutch swept them from the Indian Ocean, and by 1663 nothing but Goa remained to them of their South Indian possessions. The Syrians were quick to seize their opportunity. Even before the Portugese were expelled from Cochin, the local church had renounced the authority of Rome, which, however, a large minority continues to acknowledge to the present day. The long period of foreign domination and of separation from their original patriarchate had however, had, the effect of confusing ancient issues and of blurring doctrinal questions in the minds of those simple people. When, therefore, after an interval of self-government, a bishop of the Jacobite Church of Antioch appeared among them, his credentials in the form of Syriac scriptures and a Syriac liturgy were sufficient to ensure him a warm welcome.

Without apparently any dissension the whole church accepted the authority of Antioch and the Monophysite creed, which now they hold in common with the native churches of Syria and Abyssinia. From the Catholic and orthodox standpoints they went from the one extreme of heresy to the other without realizing the ecclesiastical importance of the step. Since then the bulk of the Indian Syrians have remained in communion with the Syrian Church; but movements towards reform, generated by Anglican influences, have introduced division and led to the formation of a small sect, while from among the Catholic or United Syrians another small party has reverted to their ancient connection with Babylon and to the teaching of Nestorius. Within this ancient Indian Church there are now, therefore, four distinct sects, of which the largest and most important adheres, as it has done for over two hundred years, to the Syrian Church and ritual. A fresh cause of dissension has now arisen. When the Patriarch of Antioch visited this portion of his spiritual dominions a short time ago, it seemed good to His Holiness to depose the local metropolitan and to appoint another priest in his place. A knowledge of their history might have warned the Patriarch that the Indian Syrians would resent his interference and would support their local chief. They have always shown themselves tenacious of their rights, and as the introduction of foreign influences has been the most fruitful cause of quarrel in the Christian Church, it can safely be predicted that the local party will win or that there will be another sect formed in Malabar.

PROMISED CONSOLIDATION BILL FOR INDIA.

If the hope held out by the Under-Secretary of State for India the other day in the House of Commons that all the various acts regarding the Government of India passed during the last century and a quarter are to be consolidated, is really to be fulfilled, the present Government will deserve well both of India and England. The advantages of a single Act consolidating all the scattered enactments relating to the Government of this country are self-evident, and the project of providing it is an old one. Nearly forty years ago during the last year of the Duke of Argyll's Secretaryship of State in 1873, the India Office then under the masterful superintendence of Herman Merivale, as permanent Under-Secretary, prepared such a draft Bill embodying all the previous Government of India Acts, and sent it out to Calcutta for the opinion of the Supreme Government there. Exactly a century had elapsed since Parliament first legislated for India by the famous Regulating Act of 1773. Twenty years later the Charter Act of 1793 was passed, which was a measure of consolidation repealing several previous enactments. The various Acts passed since 1793 did not make any attempt to consolidate previous legislation, though they made extensive and important changes in Indian administration. Therefore it was high time that a Bill should be drafted embodying all the enactments of the eighty years since the Act of 1793. After some protracted correspondence with the home authorities over the proposed Bill, the Government of India whose Law Member was Lord Hobhouse prepared a revised and amended draft of its own and sent it to the India Office in the early part of 1876. The Duke of Argyll had given place to the late Lord Salisbury, and in the room of Herman Merivale there ruled Sir Lewis Mallet. These officials apparently took no interest in the matter. Lord Salisbury especially was preoccupied with high politics and the Russo-Afghan question, and thus the draft Bill, unpretending as it was, though very useful was allowed to drop out of sight. Then after some fourteen years the subject was again broached by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, who, on returning home from his period of Law Membership to the Indian Government at the end of 1886, took the consolidating draft of 1873 in hand, and endeavoured to make it an accurate reproduction of the then existing statute law. He submitted his revised draft to the Secretary of State, who, however, after communication with the Indian Government, did not think fit to introduce the Bill into Parliament at the time. So the matter again dropped, but not finally, for it has been taken up once more after the lapse of twenty-five years by the present Secretary of State, who we earnestly hope, will carry through Parliament during his regime this much needed measure.

One thing is clear in the brief historical sketch of the proposal. The Liberals initiated the proposal and showed some anxiety to get it passed; while the Conservatives persistently threw cold water on it when it came up to them for consideration while they were in power. The present Radical Government has countenanced the project of their Liberal predecessors and may be trusted to see it through. Sir Courtenay Ilbert, who took so much interest in the previous draft, was advised by the authorities of the India Office to publish it in his own account, as it would be very useful to students of Indian administrative law and also to practical Indian officials engaged in administrative work. In deference to this advice, Sir Courtenay made his draft the nucleus of his book on the Government of India which has proved very helpful to all. He has therein given a digest of the existing Parliamentary enactments relating to the Government of India and extending over eighty years. The promised Bill of the Marquess of Crewe will most probably run on the lines of the digest which forms the main bulk of Sir C. P. Ilbert's well-known treatise. He is a trained Parliamentary draughtsman and has framed his digest as he says in principles usually adopted in the preparation of consolidation Bills to be submitted to Parliament, that is to say, it arranges in convenient order and states in language appropriate to the present day, what is conceived to be the net effect of enactments scattered through several Acts. Such a Consolidating Act, as is now at last seriously promised, would repeal and supersede more than forty separate statutes relating to India, and bring conveniently together within the compass of a single measure all that is usually essential to the administration of this country. The benefits of such a consolidating measure sure not be overstated, and if the present Ministry succeeds in passing it and placing it on the statute-book, it will assuredly raise to itself a lasting monument.

NEW MALARIA "CURE."

PEOPLE in India are already learning to fight shy of new "cures"—of those wonderful things, which are going to dispel the direst tropical diseases like a wisp of fog before a gale. At the same time we naturally take an interest in them, as we never know whether they may not turn out to be good, and particularly when they come accompanied by some circumstantial detail and a little local colour do they invite attention. Such a tale comes from Trieste of a wonderful new medicine, which drives away malaria as if by magic. It has a name of fifteen letters, which is not easy to say, and in itself we imagine should be able to induce high temperature. But by some means, which are not yet apparent, this is said to be remarkably rapid in severe cases of malaria, and to cure them "in 24 hours without relapses." The name is "ferrokakodylate." The substance is arsenical, and together with colloidal silver is injected into the patient. This treatment was discovered by a Dr. Barnovich, and is now being tested "in the hospital in Trieste," having been first used "on 45 sailors of the Austrian Lloyd Line, who had contracted malaria in India." The story, from which we have quoted, is that of the Vienna correspondent of a London daily paper, and being a little anxious to learn more about this marvellously rapid treatment, we promptly showed it to a well-known Bombay physician. But we were disappointed. He knew nothing about it. Further, he knew of no one else in India, who did. He advised us to treat all stories of wonderful untried remedies derived from this source with reserve, and thus we do.

THE "TITANIC" ENQUIRY.

WE feel sure that there will be a feeling of relief in Great Britain over the deposition of Mr. Smith. The sample of his examination which Reuter has taken the trouble to cable is ridiculous and would have discredited the foreman of a country coroner's jury. The members of the committee, with that consideration which Lord Morley rightly assumed to exist, conscious of the fact that Great Britain is anxious to hold her own inquiry into the circumstances, have taken the conduct of the American investigation into their own hands and intend to expedite it to the fullest possible extent. This is very satisfactory, and while we have no desire to question the genuineness of a spontaneous and generous action, we should not be surprised if the message of the London underwriters to Mr. Ismay were not in a wee degree intended as a score off Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith, it will be remembered, was particularly hard on Mr. Ismay, and the latter gentleman complained bitterly of his treatment. The most important point, which appears in yesterday's cables, is the question which has arisen in regard to the nationality of the ship. Lord Halsbury says: "This is no mere technicality, but a matter of supreme importance." It is impossible not to agree, but we do not think, at present at any rate, the situation need cause anxiety. It merely requires watchfulness. We do not believe that the United States, in taking its present action, had any notion of questioning the "Titanic's" nationality. Her object was merely to consider the lives of her subjects, and in this connection there is much force in Lord Lansdowne's very moderate remark that, though the procedure is unprecedented, we must remember that the circumstances are also unparalleled.

THE CALCUTTA VAKILS.

THE proposal of the judges of the Calcutta High Court to secure an amendment of the rules relating to the admission of advocates follows an attempt made by vakils to practise on the Original Side many years ago. Under a previous regime, the vakils obtained little sympathy, but Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the present Chief Justice, promised some time ago to consider a memorial submitted to him on the subject. That promise has now been fulfilled, and the enlargement of the vakils' field, at present confined to the Appellate Side of the Court, is practically assured. We believe we are right in saying that the circumstance which has operated most favourably, from the vakils' point of view, is the fact that the counsel, European and Indian, who command litigants' approval in Calcutta, are comparatively few in number, and heavy fees are the result. At the same time, in justice to the vakils, it must be stated that they include many able men, notably Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh; and Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerji, long recognized as a brilliant and able lawyer, was a vakil. The latter has, for years, been Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and his many speeches, delivered principally in Convocation, have always been remarkable for their profound and erudite character.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delta," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

A PRESS NOTE states that the Governor of Bombay in Council has great pleasure in announcing that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have signified their willingness to give one lakh of rupees as their contribution towards the building proposed to be erected at the Apollo Bundar in commemoration of the arrival of Their Majesties in India.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived in Bombay, yesterday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" were Field-Marshal Sir W. G. Nicholson, and Major-General F. Gorringe.

MR. LANCHESTER is to join the committee which is concerned with the planning of the new Delhi. He is an expert from Home.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

HOME RULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

"THE danger to the Union—and it is a real danger—does not lie in any fondness of the British voters for Home Rule, but in their weariness of the whole Irish question and in the indifference that weariness begets." So writes the leading journal in its comments on the remarkable demonstration of which Mr. Bonar Law was the central figure at Belfast on Tuesday. The indifference is palpable and is largely due to the reason mentioned by the *Times*. But there are other causes. Amongst these I should be disposed to give the first place to the action of our late Sovereign. I for one consider that King Edward never received the credit he deserved for the marked change in the behaviour of Irish politicians we have seen in recent years. The Land Act and other ameliorative measures, legislative and administrative, have had much to do with the increased and increasing material prosperity of the sister island, but for the other change for the better to which I have alluded the country and the Empire is, unless I am mistaken, largely indebted to the influence, direct and indirect, exercised by a monarch whose name will live in history as Edward the Peacemaker—the Peacemaker at home as well as abroad. Whether as the Nationalists used to whisper he was favourable to Home Rule we of the present generation may never know, but that he strove to see brought about a state of things when we should be spared the pain and the danger in an international sense of hearing Irish members cheering the enemies of our common kingdom is undeniable. And I honestly believe that it was a similar desire which induced many Liberals to accept the Irish policy handed down by Gladstone to his successors.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

Another explanation of the existing apathy, indifference, acquiescence, or whatever it may be called is, I believe, the fact that at the time of the crisis over the Veto Bill a section of the Unionist party were in favour of some solution of the Irish problem on federal lines. A third reason is to be found in the adroit use which has been made by advocates of Home Rule of the reconciliation of the two white races in South Africa. Whether the unprecedented gathering of Unionists which has just been held in the capital of Ulster and the shortcomings of the scheme unfolded by Mr. Asquith yesterday will have the effect of reviving the old hostility of England and Scotland to giving Ireland a separate Parliament remains to be seen. At any rate, we are not hearing quite so much as formerly about "Orange bigotry" and in this connection I may call attention to an article which appeared a few days ago in the *Star* whose Liberalism is above suspicion. "We have never," said that paper, "yielded to the temptation to divide or to belittle the resistance of Ulster to Home Rule. It has been, it is, and it will be the capital *crux* of the Irish problem. . . It is we know a popular delusion that Ulster is a braggart whose words are empty bluff. . . We are convinced that Ulster means what she says and that she will make good every one of her warnings. . . We earnestly hope that Liberals will not be driven by Tory bigotry into an attitude of bitter hostility to the Ulster Protestants." Ulster, however, is not homogeneous. If she were or if even two-thirds of her population were Unionists she might possibly be allowed to contract out of Home Rule. Mr. Asquith mentioned that while Ulster has 17 Unionist members in the present Parliament she has also returned 16 Nationalists. A friend of mine, a Protestant living in Belfast estimates that numerically there are more Home Rulers than Unionists in Ulster though not in Belfast. He puts the total number of the former at 55 per cent. and reckons that of these 10 per cent. are Protestants.

With regard to the provisions of the Government Bill although there may not be much in a name I cannot see why as the Upper House is to be called a Senate, the Lower House should not be styled a House of Representatives or something of this kind. Why House of Commons? I do not suppose that only peers are to be nominated senators by the Imperial Executive and certainly the Irish Government who will have the selections of all future members of the Upper House are not likely to confine themselves to so restricted an area. But if the Bill goes through I should not be surprised if the mode of selecting the senators were altered in Committee. It is not only from Radicals of the type of Mr. Wedgwood that there is an outcry against nominations. For example Sir Arthur Conon Doyle—once a Unionist and now a Home Ruler—considers this provision the weakest part of the Bill. The *Westminster Gazette* is perhaps somewhat premature when it says:—"No longer, as in 1886 or 1893, shall we see men getting up to say that though they are enthusiastic supporters of autonomy for Ireland, they see fatal objections to this or that proposal in the actual scheme before the House." In Gladstone's Bill of 1893 the Senators who numbered 48 were to be elected, not nominated, though the franchise was to be a fancy one. The Opposition received without any manifestation Mr. Asquith's statement that the Senators are to be nominated here. They cheered ironically when he added that when the Senators who are to serve eight years retire by rotation, their places will be filled up by the Irish Executive themselves. While Mr. Asquith's Senate is slightly smaller than Gladstone's the Lower House is much larger than the one designed by the Cabinet in 1893. Mr. Gladstone adopted the easy course of making the number exactly the same as that of Irish representation at Westminster —103.

THE IRISH HOUSE.

Mr. Asquith gives the Irish House of Commons 164 members divided as follows:—Ulster, 59; Leinster 41; Munster 37; Connaught 25; Universities 2. The "unit of population" will be 27,000, the counties returning 128 members and the boroughs 34. Mr. Asquith's audience listened eagerly when he came to deal with the difficult question of Irish representation in the Central Parliament. Whatever may be said about Mr. Gladstone's original plan he was at least logical in desiring to exclude Irish members entirely from the British House of Commons when Ireland should have a Parliament of its own. In his second attempt he decided to retain eighty, the proper arithmetical proportion compared with the rest of the kingdom. Mr. Asquith reduces the number to 42, one member for each hundred thousand of the population, and there is to be no in-and-out voting as was once proposed. They are to have exactly the same privileges and powers as the rest of the House. Only three boroughs will for this purpose have separate representation—Belfast (four members), Dublin (three) and Cork (one). On the assumption—perhaps a large assumption—that the voting strength of parties in Ireland will remain unchanged there will be in the so-called Imperial House of Commons 34 Nationalists and eight Unionists. Mr. Asquith anticipated two objections to the continuance of even so comparatively small a number of Irishmen in London. "There have been," he said, "very few Houses of Parliament in my experience of over a quarter of a century, only, I think one, in which such a number has sufficed to turn the scale of political fortune between the two great British parties." He might have added that in the opinion of some people it is doubtful if under the new dispensation the representatives sent to this country by the Irish electors will be so definitely Nationalists and Unionists as they are now. The tendency will probably be for each to be merged in one or other of the two great parties. The other objection was as to the propriety of Ireland having a voice or rather forty voices in the spending of money which other people have contributed. Here is Mr. Asquith's answer:—"Ireland is not now making any contribution to Imperial expenditure—not a halfpenny—of any sort or kind. Yet we have with us 103 Irish members with the same right of voting as the rest of us." Two wrongs make a right. I may mention here that Mr. Redmond admits the anomaly which Mr. Asquith dismisses so lightly and says that if the Government had reduced considerably more the number of Irish members to be retained in the mother Parliament he should not have complained. It is rather curious that while a section at any rate of the Ministerialists and a portion of their Press gib at the prospect of a nominated Senate, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as the mouthpiece of the Labour Party thinks that feature perfectly satisfactory. He is not at all sure that it is necessary to have a Senate at all, but he maintains that a nominated Senate is more democratic than an elected one. A nominated Senate is, he declares, far nearer to single-chamber government than an elected Senate.

Under the heading "Ulster" Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes to the *Morning Post* a poem of six stanzas, the first of which I quote:—

The dark eleventh hour
Draws on and sees us sold
To every evil power
We fought against, of old,
Rebellion, rapine, hate,
Oppression, wrong and greed
Are loosed to rule our fate,
By England's act and deed.

The poet of the Irish Party, Professor Kettle, M. P., replies with some verses, the first of which are as follows:—

Never did freemen stand,
Never were captains met,
From Dargai to the Rand,
From Parnell to De Wet,
Never on native sod
Weak justice fared the worst,
But Kipling's Cockney "Gawd"
Most impotently cursed.

As if this was not enough punishment Mr. J. Martin, M. P. (formerly of Canada), has given notice to ask the Attorney-General if he intends to prosecute Mr. Rudyard Kipling for the offence of sedition for his verses, and whether he intends to prosecute the publishers of the said verses and the printers who set them up in type.

INDIA UNDER CURZON AND AFTER.

Mr. Heinemann is about to issue a revised edition of Mr. Lovat Fraser's much discussed and successful work. The first edition was sold out on the day of publication. A second large edition has been completely disposed of and for some weeks the book has been practically unprocurable. Mr. Fraser set about preparing a third edition as soon as he returned from India, but its publication was delayed in consequence of the Coal Strike, which upset the plans of every London publisher. The third edition will now appear in a few days and I understand that as is usual in the case of a book for which the demand is great there is no likelihood at present of "India Under Curzon and After" appearing in a cheaper form. I hear that the special feature of the third edition is a very long new preface in which the author first briefly discusses the visit of Their Majesties to India and then proceeds to examine in great detail the famous Imperial announcements at Delhi. I am told that the chief characteristic of this disquisition is a ruthless analysis of the arguments in the memorable despatch of the Government of India. That Mr. Fraser does not relish the new arrangements in Bengal goes without saying, but it is somewhat unexpected to learn that he also enters the lists with much vigour in opposition to the transfer of the capital to Delhi. He recognizes and acknowledges, I believe, that the changes are irrevocable, but his intervention in the controversy is by no means academic, for the Bill has still to come before Parliament and the views of the Special Correspondent of the *Times* being apparently not in agreement with those of the journal he represented on that occasion will doubtless attract some attention.

THE QUADRIGA.

The donor of the quadriga recently placed on Decimus Burton's Triumphal Arch at the top of Constitution "Hill," Lord Michelham (ne Stern) has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, which, I hope will compensate for him the public's apparent want of appreciation. It is certainly rather remarkable that such little notice should be taken of this addition to the *al fresco* sculpture of the West-End. When the almost level road running from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park Corner first came to be called Constitution Hill nobody seems to know. According to Mr. Wheatley's "London Past and Present" at the beginning of the eighteenth century it was variously described as the "Road to Kensington," "Constitution Hill" and "The King's Coach-way to Kensington." It was until a comparatively recent period a real King's way, for nobody was permitted to use it for vehicular traffic without Royal permission. For the removal of this embargo we are indebted if my memory serves me rightly to the late Mr. Henry Labouchere.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The profit netted by the India Office on the stands it erected for the Coronation processions has been disposed of in a way that all will approve. The larger share amounting, I understand, to upwards of £270 has been presented by the Secretary of State to the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee and the rest to the Strangers' Home for Asiatics.

It is with great regret that I have to announce the death of Lady Edgerley, which occurred on Easter Monday. Sir Steyning will have the deepest sympathy of a large circle of friends in India as well as at home. Lady Edgerley, it will be remembered, was the daughter of that eminent Bombay official, the late Sir Charles Pritchard, and she was married to Sir Steyning, then Mr. Edgerley, in 1898.

Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy is to lecture before the India Society at 21 Cromwell Road on the 24th inst. on "Rajput Painting." Other lectures arranged by the same Society are "The Novel in Bengal Literature with Special Reference to B. C. Chatterji's Poison Tree" by Mr. J. D. Anderson (in May); "Art Criticism and Indian Art" by M. Victor Goloubeff (June 14); "Indian Ideals and European Ideals" by the President of the Society (in July).

It is not often that that old English word "gotten" is heard in this country except in the speech of American visitors, but it is employed in a Bill which has been introduced by several Labour Members of Parliament. The object of the Bill is to make provision for checking the weight or measurement of materials "produced, handled or gotten", by workers in those industries where this system is in force. The industries mentioned in the Bill are iron and steel manufacture chalk quarries and cement works, lime-stone quarries and lime works and dock labour.

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF THE SENATE'S ACTION.

Important Pronouncement by Lord Halsbury.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Stanhope drew attention to the American enquiry into the loss of a vessel flying the British flag, and pointed out that if the fact that the owning company was partly American were accepted as justification, this would strike at the root of the position of merchantmen in war-time, rendering their nationality doubtful. Though our relations with America were so friendly that it was impossible that an international question should arise, there was a certain feeling here, which, however, was not so forcibly worded as American feeling would have been if the position had been reversed.

In reply, Lord Morley deprecated the discussion. Undoubtedly any State, he said, might institute an enquiry into a foreign wreck by which the lives of its subjects had been lost, though, he was not aware that there was any precedent. No communications had been addressed to the United States nor received from them.

Alluding to the detention of witnesses, Lord Morley said that such power existed in most countries, but it was obvious that it should be exercised with full consideration of the witnesses, and also of the necessities of any enquiry at Home. They did not suppose that the United States Senate would overlook that fact.

Lord Lansdowne said that though the procedure was unprecedented we must remember that the circumstances were also unparalleled.

Lord Halsbury laid stress on the national character of the ship. This was no mere technicality, he said, but a matter of supreme importance.

The Chairman Over-ruled.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26.

On the resumption of the Senate Committee's enquiry into the loss of the "Titanic," Mr. Marconi testified that he did not hear of the sinking of the vessel until the evening of the 15th instant. He did not suppress messages from the "Carpathia," nor did he authorise the sending of messages to the operators on the "Carpathia", offering sums in four figures of dollars to secure their exclusive stories for the Marconi Company.

The members of the Committee have overruled Mr. Smith, the chairman, and have decided to expedite the taking of evidence, in order to permit the crew of the "Titanic" to return to England as soon as possible.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

A memorial service for the late Mr. W. T. Stead was held in Westminster Chapel yesterday.

Dr. Clifford, who preached, read messages of sympathy from Queen Alexandra, the Gaekwar of Baroda, General Botha, ex-President Steyn, and numerous admirers in Johannesburg and Europe.

The congregation included Lords Esher, Haldane and Milner, Earl Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. John Burns, and Dr. Macnamara.

The "Olympic" Strike.

A deputation of stokers from the "Olympic," this afternoon, watched a demonstration of collapsible boats. The men awaited the report of the deputation, after which the Seafarers' Union demanded the dismissal of eighteen firemen who had remained on the "Olympic." The White Star Company refused to comply; consequently matters are at a deadlock.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Firemen from Liverpool embarked on the "Olympic" to-day, whereupon the seamen refused to sail on the ground that the new firemen were not members of the Union.

Numbers of seamen jumped into the tug, whereupon the "Olympic" signalled to the cruiser "Cochrane" and also communicated with the Portsmouth police. Captain Goodenough proceeded to the seamen on the tug in a pinnace and addressed the men reminding them that as they had signed on for the voyage, their conduct was practically mutiny.

The police then came on the scene and arrested fifty of the men who refused to sail.

LATER.

The "Olympic" is returning to Southampton having abandoned the voyage.

BERLIN, APRIL 25.

Germany has circularised the Governments suggesting an International Conference on life-saving appliances.

The steamer "Mackay-Bennett" has sent a wireless message that she has recovered the body of "Vear." It is assumed that this is a telegraphic mutilation for "Stead."

The total funds in aid of the "Titanic" victims now amount to £237,746.

Striking Display of Sympathy.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

All the London Underwriters of the "Titanic," whose losses total nearly £800,000, have taken the unusual step of signing a message to Mr. Ismay, sympathising with him in the pain and loss caused by the disaster.

Melancholy interest attaches to the report of the "Standard's" special correspondent at Southampton, dated April 10th, describing the departure of the "Titanic" from that port. He wrote:—

Amid the cheering of an enormous crowd and the waving of a forest of handkerchiefs the new White Star liner "Titanic" (the largest and most complete passenger vessel in the world) sailed for New York on her maiden trip at noon to-day.

Viewed from Trafalgar Quay, in the brilliant setting of Southampton Water, under a blue sky flecked with fleecy clouds, and the ocean greyhounds of yesterday—the St. Louis, the Oceanic, and many others—dwarfed in the near distance, the scene was tremendously impressive. Within the week Southampton has sent forth the two greatest liners in the world—the "Olympic" and "Titanic"—a record in itself.

Never before in the history of the mercantile marine has so great a triumph of naval architecture as the "Titanic" left a port. So there was a new sensation in the occasion of this leviathan's movement—a monster, towering to the flags above 160ft., deck over deck, and with a length of 876ft.—as she rounded the Test Quay, majestically displayed her lines and bore down on the Solent.

SUNSHINE TO ORDER.

An officer aboard told me to-day that he had been on the "Titanic" four and a half days, and, apart from his own sphere, knew very little about her. In three hours, having walked some six miles, new wonders and improvements revealing themselves in all directions, one was only able to take "samples" of extraordinary interest in themselves, and of great importance to the ocean traveller. On the Titanic sunshine is being taken out. The gloom and depression of November's fogs off the Banks have been annihilated. The first-class passenger sits down to dinner in the splendid saloon, with its windows of cathedral-grey glass, and the attendants switch on cunningly hidden electric lights on the outside. The effect is naturalness itself.

One can engage for £870 the voyage a "private ocean trip." There are honeymoon suites, with honeymoon decks set apart for the millionaire brides and bridegrooms of the future; state-rooms decorated in every different style and period, with lovely, ample cot-beds in brass, mahogany, and oak; lounges decorated in Louis XV. style; verandahs with climbing plants and ramblers; real coal fires as well as hundreds of radiators; restaurants and cafés; reception-rooms upholstered in the daintiest silk, with gorgeous panels and richly carved cornices—the whole forming an impressive ensemble in perfect taste, satisfying to the eye.

There were but 1,470 passengers, besides the 800 members of the crew and scores of attendants, on board to-day, so that there was no crowding in any part of the vessel. Fully an hour before she sailed the gymnasium, in charge of a professional gymnast, was in working. On one side a lady was having a camel ride and recalling the delights of the Pyramids; in another corner there was a bicycle race; many passengers took their own weights on the automatic chairs, and some had a spin on the mechanical rowing machines. In the squash racquets court two Americans were "fighting the battle of their lives"—it might have been at the Bath Club, so thoroughly at home did they look.

In the third-class, or steerage, departments the loveliest linen, glass, and cutlery were displayed ready for luncheon, while the easy-chairs, card tables, pianos, and settees reminded one of the first-class accommodation on many liners 20 years ago.

But the most fascinating feature, perhaps, of the Titanic to-day was the trips of "discovery." Men and women set out to explore. They were shot into the depths by splendidly equipped electric lifts. They called at the post-office for a chat with the postmaster on the sorting arrangements. They wandered to the swimming baths and the luxurious Turkish saloons. They examined the kitchens, with their 21,000 dishes and plates, tons of silver and cutlery, and acres of glass and linen. They touched the pianos on every deck in every corner of advantage, or listened to the band; scanned the array of novels and more serious works in the libraries; and learned all sorts of wonderful things about the electric buttons which control this 47,000 ton vessel, command its engines and its little army of services alike.

At 11-45 the bells clanged. The visitors wandered down the gangways. Hatchways were closed. The tugs snorted, and the Titanic set out on her maiden trip. But scarcely had she moved 600 yards into the bay when it was evident that something unlooked for had occurred.

A MOMENT OF EXCITEMENT.

Among the crowds still waving handkerchiefs there was a sudden silence. The gigantic triple-expansion engines had begun to work. Near by were the Oceanic and the New York—great vessels in their day—now dwarfed to comparative insignificance. Directly the huge screws of the Titanic began to revolve the suction caused the seven great stern ropes of the New York to part, and the American liner's stern swung round into mid stream.

All eyes were fixed on the New York. It looked as if there must be a collision; but, as a matter of fact, there was no real danger. The Titanic's screws were stopped almost instantaneously, and the New York was towed to safety. Then the Titanic slowly sped down Southampton Water, the faces of her passengers peering at every nook of the seven tiers along the whole length of the liner, until she melted away in the distance, and her maiden voyage had begun.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Should an Executive Council be Given?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Sir John Ontario Miller, lecturing before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts on "The Central Provinces," said that the Provinces had long passed the backward stage. Much had already been done to protect against future famines, and, if finances permitted, in another decade irrigation would entirely change conditions in the precarious districts. It was worth considering whether further opening-up would be more quickly effected by good roads than by trams and railways.

The educated classes, he continued, had keen political and commercial interests. The Indian people were showing a new consciousness of power which would react on all spheres of development. There was every sign that the Central Provinces would not be behind-hand in responding to the altered conditions.

Lord Macdonnell, presiding, said that the Central Provinces were to have a Legislative Council, but he trusted that the day was far distant when an Executive Council would be granted. The vast mass of the people were still in a very backward state of national development. The personal prestige of English officers still lived in India, and though it was right and proper to give educated Indians further spheres of activity, and greater employment, reduction of the English element must mean less efficient Government.

[Sir J. O. Miller was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from 1905 to 1907.]

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Mr. Taft's Indictment of Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

In speeches at Springfields, Massachusetts, and Boston, President Taft attacked Mr. Roosevelt who, he said, had not lived up to his ideal of a square deal, but had mis-stated and distorted facts concerning President Taft's conduct and action at the White House. Mr. Roosevelt, moreover, had violated his solemn promise to the American people not to stand as a candidate for the Presidency for a third term.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

Gregory's Hopeful Forecast of the Tour.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The members of the Australian team which will play in the triangular matches this year arrived in London to-day. Gregory, interviewed, expressed himself as most hopeful as, he said, all the members of the team were workers and triers.

CHAMPIONSHIP SCULLING.

Arrival of Arnst in England to Meet Barry.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Arnst, the champion professional sculler of the world, has arrived in England for his match with Barry.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Arthur Hammersley.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur Hammersley, who organised the Indian business of Messrs. Cox and Co., Bankers.

PERSIANS' LATEST VICTIM.

Lord Lamington's Camp Pillaged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 26.

A message to the *Standard* from Ahwaz states that Lord Lamington's camp at Alar Korshid has been pillaged by Bakhtiari brigands.

Colonel Williams, who accompanied Lord Lamington, lost everything he possessed including his medals.

DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

The "Wrong which the Welsh People Feel."

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Welsh Disestablishment Bill was again considered in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the wrong which the Welsh people felt was that England was imposing upon them, as the national exponent of their spiritual life, England's own church, which was the exponent of English views of life and of the English temperament. What greater wrong, he asked, could be inflicted upon a nation? He then entered upon a lengthy defence of disendowment.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The House of Commons passed the first reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill by 331 votes to 253.

A memorial addressed to the Prime Minister protesting against the policy of the Government in proposing to disestablish and disendow the Church of England in Wales bears the following signatures of leading Liberal Churchmen:—H. R. Birmingham; J. E. C. Welldon, Dean of Manchester; J. W. Leigh, Dean of Hereford; T. C. Fry, Dean of Lincoln; Cyprian A. H. Bridge; Septimus Buss, rector of St. Anne's, City of London; William Danks, canon of Canterbury; H. V. S. Eck, rector of Bethnal Green; J. W. Horsley, canon of Southwark; F. W. Isaacs, vicar of Chiswick; James Martin; J. Kenneth Mozley, Dean of Pembroke College, Cambridge; R. St. John Parry, senior Dean of Trinity College, Cambridge; Walter Peel, canon of Southwell; H. Rashdale, canon of Hereford; A. W. Robertson, proctor in Convocation for London; R. Gordon Routh; T. H. Stanton, canon of Ely, Ely Professor of Divinity, Cambridge; John Wakeford, prebendary of Lincoln; C. Baumgarten, rector of St. George's Bloomsbury; J. A. Douglas, vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell.

THE LENA AFFAIR.

Official Action Defended in the Duma.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 25.

In the Duma to-day, the Minister of the Interior fully endorsed the action of the authorities at Lena. He said that a force of 110 soldiers faced a mob of 7,000 were compelled to fire four volleys owing to the charges made by the strikers. He affirmed that the strikers were imbued with political motives, and had planned to seize the soldiers' weapons and plunder the mines.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

Large Consignment of Arms Captured.

LISBON, APRIL 26.

It was announced in the Senate yesterday, that one hundred cases of Mausers, and eighteen cases of cartridges, destined for the Royalists, have been seized at Ponte Vedra.

THE DARDANELLES.

Heavy Turkish Losses at the Bombardment.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

A telegram to the *Daily Chronicle* from Constantinople states that the Italian bombardment of the Dardanelles destroyed Kumkaleh fort, killing 300 Turks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

In reply to his cabled enquiries, the editor of the *Comrade* has received a telegram from Mahmood Shevket Pasha, War Minister of Turkey, stating that Enver Bey is healthful. The *Comrade* is publishing a facsimile of the cablegram.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Pitiable Condition of the Fez Jews.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 26.

It appears that 51 Jews were killed and 36 wounded during the revolt at Fez.

PARIS, APRIL 26.

Seven thousand Jews who escaped from the Fez massacre are completely ruined and have taken refuge in the Sultan's garden. The only shelter they can find is provided by empty cages in the Sultan's menagerie. Tents are being erected for those unable to find shelter.

TANGIER, APRIL 26.

One hundred and seventy-five Shereefian Cavalry encamped at Arbaona under the command of a French captain, have deserted with their arms and horses.

A VENETIAN FESTIVAL.

Inauguration of the New Campanile.

VENICE, APRIL 25.

The city was decked with flags to-day when the Duke of Genoa inaugurated the new Campanile. Tremendous enthusiasm was displayed, and there were processions of prominent persons in gondolas. Bluejackets fired a feu-de-joie.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the retention of the services of Mr. J. Hornely as Marine Assistant in the Madras Fisheries depots for a further period of two years from July next.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN of Calcutta will proceed Home on leave from the 26th instant till the end of the autumn vacation.

RACING AT HOME.

Latest Betting on the Derby and 2,000 Guineas.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The betting on the Two Thousand Guineas is as follows:—

11 to 10 on White Star;
5 to 1 against Hall Cross;
100 to 7 against Kempion;
25 to 1 against Lorenzo;

The Derby.

The latest betting on the Derby is:—

9 to 4 against White Star;
4 to 1 against Lomond;
100 to 8 against Cylgad;

ANOTHER KIDNAPPING SCARE.

Remarkable Scenes in East Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NARAINGUNJ, APRIL 26.

The kidnapping scare still prevails in the Dacca District. Illiterate people believe that the boys will be sacrificed for Sara Bridge. On Wednesday last, some coolies of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and David & Co., at Madanguni, arrested a respectably dressed Mahomedan, and began to beat him suspecting him to be a kidnapper. The students and teachers of a local school interfered, but they were also attacked by the coolies. Later on the police came, arrested nine coolies and sent the injured man to hospital.

Kidnapping scares are no new thing in Bengal, and a few years ago Calcutta was visited by one which called forth all the tactfulness and care of which the police were capable. Curiously enough the motive then assigned by the ignorant and credulous was that the boys' lives were required as sacrifices to propitiate a goddess so that some great undertaking, then being officially exploited, might be successful. Unfortunately for this very picturesque belief, however, all the cases of missing children investigated by the police disclosed nothing more serious than childish mischief and temerity in wandering too far from home. In one case it was a lad, who, severely beaten by his father, walked off into Orissa several hundreds of miles away to stay with his uncle.

We recall, too, that an old Bengali gentleman, who possessed influence in high quarters, actually had one of James Nourse's coolie ships, the "Ehone" held up at Diamond Harbour, in the Hooghly, in order that several hundreds of passengers might be scrutinized in the search for a missing grandson. In this case the allegation was that the youngster had been kidnapped by cooly recruiters. After the ship had gone, and the Government had furnished an uncomfortable explanation to the irate owners, the boy was found in a relative's house not far distant from his home. The scare, however, caused some rioting, and led to street affrays, but proved in the end to be entirely unwarranted as, no doubt, that reported from East Bengal will do.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

Bengal Police Officer's Grave Crime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HAZARIBAG, APRIL 26.

Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Judicial Commissioner, has concluded the hearing of the case, in which Christopher Kuju, police sub-inspector of Kodarma, was committed on a charge of causing grievous hurt and committing culpable homicide. It was alleged that during the course of an enquiry, a headman of the village of Markacho, was severely beaten and afterwards died from the effects.

Mr. Kingsford sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, which was to go to the deceased's family.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Order for Goods Wagons to be Cabled Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The North-Western State Railway administration has been authorised to cable to England for the supply during 1912-13 of one thousand additional iron covered goods wagons of broad gauge standard type.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a railway institute for the employees of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway stationed at Miraj.

Sanction has been accorded to the extension of the foot overbridge at Konnagar station on the East Indian Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Baroda Durbar of a line of railway on the metre-gauge from Patan, the terminus of His Highness the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Patan Railway to Kakeshi, with a branch from Khalipur to Kakhal, the total length of 42·13 miles. The project will be known as His Highness the Gaekwar's Patan-Kakhoshi-Kakhal Railway.

NEW IMPERIAL DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

In connection with the planning of new Imperial capital, it has been arranged that Mr. Lanchester, who was recently employed in the Gwalior State, will come out in the rains as a consulting expert. He will visit Delhi and subsequently join Captain Swinton and the Town-Planning Committee at Simla. Mr. Lanchester will remain in India for a couple of months only.

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The experts who have come out from Home for Delhi have been visiting Jaipur and Agra. The progress in connection with temporary works is said to be satisfactory, and it is anticipated that by the end of May about 10,000 labourers will be in employment at Delhi.

CHIEFS' COLLEGE FOR BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The scheme to establish a Rajkumar College for Bengal for the special education of the sons of the landed aristocracy of the province has been revived. It is suggested to establish an institution on the same lines as the Rajkumar College at Ajmere and Indore and the Khalsa College at Amritsar. A meeting of Bengal zemindars will shortly be called for the diacussion of the scheme. It is also suggested that the college should be situated at Darjeeling or Kurseong so that students will have the benefit of a bracing climate.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

Elaborate Programme for Next Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The programme of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for 1912-13 has been published. Dr. Walter Leather, Agricultural Chemist, will continue to work on the availability of plant food in soils. The investigation on usar will be continued. The chemistry and manufacture of date palm sugar will be investigated by the Supernumerary Agricultural Chemist. Mr. Butler, Mycologist, will continue his research on wilt disease of crops and the investigation of fungus disease of sugarcane. In the region of entomology Mr. Bainbridge Fletcher will continue his study of insect pests of crops, orchards, gardens and stored produce, and devise, as far as possible, simple remedies.

A revision of "Indian Insect Pests" is urgently called for and work on this will be continued, if not completed. Mr. Hewlett will work on blood-sucking insects, licks and other similar parasites, injurious to man either directly or indirectly, special attention being paid to the insects capable of transmitting surra and occurrence of mosquito and sandflies and means of checking them. The work of this section will in all probability be adjusted to cover as far as possible the more immediate requirements of veterinary and medical departments in agricultural bacteriology. Mr. Hutchinson will continue the systematic investigation of the distribution of physiological character and functions of soil bacteria in India in the sphere of agriculture. Mr. Dobbs will go into the question of cropping pasture, breeding herd, sheep breeding and poultry rearing. The art of labour-saving machinery will be extended as far as economically possible in order to enable a more critical selection of labourers employed on the farm. Mr. Howard, Economic Botanist, will study wheat, tobacco, oil-seeds and fibre plants,

Wheat.—The production of improved and rust-resistant types by selection and hybridization will be continued, Co-operative experiments on the influence of the environment on the milling and baking qualities of Indian wheats which are being conducted in collaboration with Mr. H. Martin Leake, Economic Botanist to the Government of the United Provinces, will be continued. The botanical survey of the wheats of Baluchistan and the Agricultural survey of the wheats of Baluchiston and the agricultural survey of the wheats of Bengal will be completed.

Tobacco.—The production of new varieties of selection and hybridization will be contained as well as the testing and curing of the varieties already isolated, the detailed study of the inheritance of characters in tobacco is being contained by the Personal Assistant.

Oil-seeds.—The study of oil-seeds of India will be contained on similar lines to those adopted in the investigations on wheat.

Fibres.—The isolation and testing of pure races of the fibre plants of India will be continued. The study of inheritance of characters in these crops is being continued.

Fruit.—The fruit experiments at Pusa will be continued on the lines laid down in the first fruit report.

Mr. Gammie, Cotton Specialist, will undertake (1) to visit and advise on points regarding cotton and its cultivation whenever requested to do so by provincial departments, (2) to study the behaviour of Bourbon Buri and such other cottons in non-cotton-producing tracts, (3) an enquiry into manurial requirements of cotton will be commenced; (4) researches will be resumed on the botany of cotton on experimental station.

THE DELHI SHELL EXPLOSION.

Remarkable Theory as to Cause of Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 26.

Staff Sergeant Friend, who was killed in the recent explosion, came from Ferozepore last January and had been working with the lascars (six of whom were also killed) ever since in the Fort unloading obsolete shells. The place where the accident happened was the laboratory and not the magazine as at first stated, the latter being on the other side of the Fort. Otherwise the damage would have been even more serious. As it was, the lascars were practically blown to pieces and Friend was terribly injured, his legs being severed from his body: he lived for three hours. All present when the accident happened having been killed, the experts will have a difficult task to acertain how it was caused.

A theory is probable that the electric atmospheric storm going on at the time had something to do with the matter and may have been attracted by the neighbouring wireless station installation.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Successful Appeal by a Trust Creditor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

In the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Wallis and Mr. Justice Alying delivered judgment in an appeal against the judgment of the Chief Justice sitting as Commissioner of Insolvency in an application made by the Rev. Mr. Leeper for preferential payment out of the estate of the insolvent firm of Arbuthnot and Co. The appeal was based upon the ground that at the date of the failure of the firm the sum claimed was held in trust.

The facts of the case were that the father of the claimant died in India in 1906 and the claimant under the advice of Macfadyen and Co., London, sent a power of attorney in favour of the members of the firm of Arbuthnot and Co. to apply for letters of administration on the will of his deceased father. Administration was applied for and obtained by Sir George Arbuthnot who then proceeded to sell out promissory notes and to credit the amount in the books of Arbuthnot and Co. to the estate of the late Mr. Leeper. On 11th October, 1906, Sir George Arbuthnot directed the banking department of Arbuthnot and Co. to remit the sum by draft to the claimant legatee under the will, but before the draft was received in England the firm failed.

The Chief Justice, following the decision in 32 Madras, held that for the purpose of his decision he must treat the firm and members comprising the firm as distinct entities and that Sir George in his individual character deposited the amount with Arbuthnot and Co. as bankers. Therefore the ordinary relationship of debtor and creditor arose and dismissed the claim, hence the present appeal.

Their Lordships reversed the judgment of the Chief Justice and allowed the appeal.

THE MUSSOORIE TRIAL.

Accused's Charge against the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Miss Mount Stephen, who was recently acquitted by the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and a jury, has forwarded a petition to the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Calcutta, praying for help in bringing the facts of her case to the notice of the Government of India for redress and compensation for alleged malicious prosecution by the police.

She writes:—"I confidently believe that the facts disclosed in this petition will clearly prove that in my case the liberty of an English man or woman has been struck at, and that there is apparently no power or authority in India to prevent a police officer adopting the most idiotic or vindictive theory in a case, and then to harass the most innocent persons for the purpose of finding facts to fit his theory."

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Members' Tenures not to be Disturbed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

A statement in the Press that, with the abolition of the Provincial Councils in East Bengal and Bengal, the additional members representing those provinces in the Imperial Council automatically vacate their seats, is incorrect. These members were appointed for a term of three years, and will, as such, continue to hold office till next spring, when the Council will be dissolved and a general election will take place, unless, of course, the members resign or absent themselves from the Council without leave for a period of over two months.

The rules on the subject have been examined, and it has been found that these members will continue to hold their offices till the end of the autumn session of the Council.

SIEGE OF MATUN FORT.

Absence of Reinforcements Encourages Rebels.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 26.

The latest news from the Khost Valley shows, says the *Pioneer*, that no Afghan troops have so far arrived to raise the siege of Matun Fort in which the Shahgassi and a small garrison are shut up. The Mangals encouraged by the non-appearance of reinforcements have assumed the offensive.

On Wednesday, some 3,000 men attacked and sacked the Matun bazaar and cantonment. The Afghan garrison made a sortie from the fort, and, in a skirmish, lost nine sepoys killed. The Mangals, who had seven men killed, eventually drew off and are said to have retired to some distance. No details are given as to the number of wounded on either side. The Shahgassi did not venture outside the fort during the fighting. There is no news of any Afghan relief column being on its way to Matun, though probably one must be on its way either from Ghazni or the Logar Valley.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Proposed School at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The Government of India's scheme for the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine, in Calcutta is now ready and will shortly be sent Home to the Secretary of State for his approval. A non-recurring grant of £33,000 has been made in this year's budget towards its establishment.

VESSEL OUT OF CONTROL.

Bombay Steamer Likely to be Overdue.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," Captain H. W. G. Lewellin, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports that she passed the Indian Lloyd Company's s.s. "Beckbergen" of Rotterdam in latitude 13·22 degree N, and longitude 48·12 degree E. flying the signal, "Ship not under control."

[The s.s. "Beckbergen," whose agents in Bombay, are Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., was expected here with a general cargo from Rotterdam, early next month. She is a steamer of 3,000 or 4,000 tons net, and has been known in Bombay for the last eighteen months, since the time when she was sold to her present owners by Messrs. Furness, Withy and Co., of Liverpool. It may be recalled that this firm are the owners of the "Lowther Range," the vessel that towed the "Trieste" to safety.

DERAILMENT AT BANDRA.

Late yesterday a derailment occurred at a siding at the Bandra Station (B.B. and C. I. Railway), but no loss or damage to life, stock, or permanent-way is reported. It appears that some rolling-stock was being shunted when two third-class carriages left the rails.

Mail traffic was not interfered with, but some delay was occasioned to local trains.

THE BURMA BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The offer of Mr. Hamid at Rangoon to purchase all the assets of the Burma Bank, Ltd., now in liquidation for 40 lakhs excluding the Government Securities, and the cash in hand is inadequate and all share-holders, and depositors should combine to refuse accepting this offer, when put to them by the liquidators. For this reason the principal assets are £415,900 the shares in the British Burma Pretroleum Co., Ltd., now quoted at 8s. 6d. each in the London Stock Exchange. This company has just issued £175,000, 2nd Debentures to further develop the business, and places the concern in a good financial position. With the renewed activity, and demand for petroleum, the Directors are sanguine of large profits being made in the near future. These 415,000 shares alone mean about 50 lakhs difference at the present market value and par. To accept this offer means depositors will get about 50 per cent., and shareholders nothing, while by realising on non-loss assets, and holding on to these 415,000 shares until the future of the company develop depositors, and shareholders will be paid in full. The cash by the liquidators is almost sufficient to pay 20 per cent. to depositors at once, and with the prospects the only course to pursue is to hold on to these 415,000 shares.—Yours, etc.

THOS. HILL,
Depositor.

3 Honeybrook Road, London, S. W.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)

MAIL NEWS IN BRIEF.

A bath-chair Marathon race was among the Easter sport attractions at Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

A "whirlwind" lasting about ten minutes, with rain and sleet, is reported from North-West Sussex.

There is a shortage of agricultural labourers in Norfolk, owing to the continual emigration of the younger men.

Trout lakes and a bathing place for the use of members are to be introduced in the West Surrey Golf Club's course at Milford, Surrey.

Although the Old Church, Shanklin, has been in existence for many years, no churchwardens had been appointed for it until mail week.

It is proposed to raise £500 for a memorial tablet to the memory of the late Miss Manley, M. A., principal of the Stockwell Training College.

Nearly £4,000 has been raised at Southampton for the building of a spire to St. Mary's Church, of which Canon Wilberforce was for many years rector.

Fruit exporters at Badajoz are making arrangements with the Portuguese Navigation Company for to establish a service of boats at low freights for the purpose of exporting fresh fruit to Great Britain.

One hundred and fifty-nine Armenians are being tried at St. Petersburg on charges of treason and of belonging to a political secret society. They have been in prison awaiting trial for four years.

Portuguese colonies protest against the action of the Government in continuing to pay stipends to foreign missionaries, who are mostly of British, German, Italian, or Austrian nationality, says an Exchange telegram.

By a violent storm in the Black Sea many ships, cargoes of grain and cement were spoiled and a number of ships were wrecked.

During a gale at Perpignan there was a shower of fine sulphur, the town and countryside being thickly coated.

A German military aviator has invented a wireless signalling apparatus whereby aeroplanes may receive signals. The invention will be of great use in foggy weather.

Of the total population of Dundee, it is reported 48.2 per cent. live more than two in a room, compared with 49.44 per cent. ten years ago. Whereas in 1901 six residents spoke Gaelic only, at last year's census no such person could be found, though 618 spoke Gaelic.

Mrs. Lloyd George unveiled recently a memorial to Morgan Lloyd O. Wynedd, the Welsh preacher, reformer, and litterateur, which has recently been erected in the Dissenters' burial ground, Wrexham, where he was buried in 1650. Several thousand people were present.

A scheme of restoration and renovation is being carried out at the historic parish church of Astley (Nuneaton), which is prominently noticed in George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life." Next to the church is a moated castle which was once the home of Lady Jane Grey.

A site has been secured by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a new church of St. Barnabas, on the land which is shortly to be developed on Garden City lines at Acton Vale by the Goldsmiths' Company. The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. A. F. Collyer as vicar-designate.

Owing to the unsatisfactory conditions under which caramel wrapping has been carried on in homes of outworkers in Islington, the Home Office, at the request of the borough council has applied the home work provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 to the manufacture of chocolates and sweetmeats.

La France, the new French Transatlantic liner, in her preliminary trials attained a speed of over 25 knots.

Acton Hall, which has been used as a printing works, a workshop, a meeting place for adult school members, and more recently as a cinematograph theatre, has now been secured by the Salvation Army.

Mr. Hutton, the Greenwhich magistrate, picked oakum in court on Monday in mail week and then sentenced a casual, who said that he refused to pick oakum because he got no satisfaction out of it, to seven days' hard labour.

At a meeting of the governors of the Limerick Asylum Dr. O'Neill, the resident medical superintendent, stated that Irish mortality from tuberculosis was 10,000 a year.

To the Colchester Guardians, the workhouse master has reported that there is an alarming increase of child tramps. Of 48 persons admitted to the casual ward, more than half were children.

For the extinction of licences in Surrey last year £8,164 was paid.

Local taxation licences issued in Essex during last year numbered 94,410, the duties totalling £60,272 8s. 9d.

Toy dogs suffering from nerves owing to a too strenuous town life have now a holiday home in Hampshire.

In the Argyllshire copper mine at Stuvvan a large seam of bluish stone and quartz has been found 60ft. below the surface.

Sledmere House, near Driffield Yorkshire, the residence of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., which was destroyed by fire on May 23, 1911 is to be rebuilt.

Essex County Council has adopted a by-law prohibiting wastepaper being deposited in the streets by hawkers and billposters under a penalty of 40s.

In the case of George Porrett, 68, a retired chemist, of Myddelton square, Clerkenwell, who was burned to death, the only recognisable feature was a lock of hair.

Following up a suggestion that the Orkney Islands are a suitable boarding place for children, the Inspector of Poor for Glasgow is going to the Island to investigate.

At a vestry meeting at Colchester, it was stated that the Charity Commissioners had recommended the Government to restore the ruins of the ancient Abbey of St. Botolph.

A memoral tablet is to be placed in the house in Canongate, Jedburgh, where Robert Burns stayed in 1787 and where the local magistrates presented him with the freedom of the borough.

At Islington Mr. Schroder held inquests regarding the sudden deaths of three old people, whose combined ages totalled 220 years. Verdicts of death from natural causes were returned.

News has been received in London by Mr. Corri, the managing owner of the *Indian Empire*, which was wrecked on March 9 off the Hermit Islands, that the whole of the crew had been safely landed at Punta Arenas.

Rothesay Town Council has accepted the Marquess of Bute's offer to lease 15 acres of Skeoch Wood to the borough for 14 years, at the nominal rent of £2 per annum, for the establishment of a a winter health resort and gardens.

The Gaekwar of Baroda and party passed through Bangalore yesterday on their way to Ootacamund. During a few hours' stay at Bangalore the Gaekwar visited Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the late Dewan of Mysore at his residence.

POLICE DOGS FOR INDIA.

Notable Experiment to be Tried in Calcutta.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26

The experiment of using trained dogs to assist the police is being tried in Calcutta. About twenty hounds have been obtained and will accompany constables on night duty in lonely parts of suburbs as well as being trained to track criminals.

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

Shocks Recorded at Bombay and Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

A shock of moderate intensity was recorded in Simla yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, from a distance of about 350 miles.

[This being the third earthquake, which has been reported during the present week, one of our representatives called at the Colaba Observatory, and ascertained that the seismograph there showed a slight record of an earthquake shock about the same time as that reported from Simla.]

A CURIOUS CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Babu Bholanath Dutt, a Calcutta Police Courtpleader, appeared before the Magistrate at Burdwan to-day to answer a charge of having pulled the communication cord on a train on the E. I. Railway without proper cause. The train was stopped. Bholanath told the Guard, named Sarkies, that a passenger had fallen out of a third-class carriage. Sarkies said he had not seen it and started the train again, keeping the pleader in custody and making him over to the police at Burdwan. Later, a man badly injured was found on the line. Sarkies did not appear in Court and the case was dismissed.

Later the railway police filed a statement that the Traffic Department of the Railway were satisfied that the pleader was amply justified in stopping the train and that he had committed no offence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Lieut. Crewdson, 20th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to No. 1 Ammunition Column at Nowshera.

Brevet-Colonel H.E. Vaughan, Indian Army, and Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Lewis, 30th Scinde Horse, are permitted to return from the 17th and 26th April, 1912, respectively.

Lieut. Chapman, Suffolk Regiment, is appointed to the 107th Pioneers, and Lieutenant Pogson, Norfolk Regiment, to the 117th Mahrattas.

Colonel M. Cowper, Indian Army, is appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Meerut Division, vice Colonel Bobbie.

Lieut. Sutten, 42nd Deoli Regiment, is appointed officiating Adjutant of the Mewar Bhil Corps.

Lieut W. Lewisohn, Royal Garrison Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to No. 75 Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery at Bombay.

Colonel C. E Johnson, Indian Army, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General at Army Headquarters vice Colonel MacIntyre.

Captain Curling, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 70th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Jhansi.

Brigadier-General Hickman, Inspector of the Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Command of the Cape-of-Good-Hope district.

Colonel W. F. Cockburn, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Inspector of Royal Garrison Artillery in India, vice Brigadier General Hickman.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Five People Drowned from Swamped Pinnace.

A telegram from Tangier, dated April 17, says that on the morning of that day M. de Botkine, the Russian Minister, M. and Mme. de Beaumarchais, of the French Legation, and their three little children and servants were proceeding to the outward bound mail steamer in the launch of a French warship, when a heavy sea swamped the launch. The accident occurred in the presence of most of the Diplomatic Corps and the social world of Tangier, who were on the quay to bid their parting friends goodbye. M. de Botkine, who is a strong swimmer, was saved. Mme. Beaumarchais lies still unconscious on board the French warship "Du Chayla," but her life is, it is hoped, not in danger. M. Beaumarchais was rescued and brought ashore, but two of the children, the English governess, and two nurses were drowned.

Communication with the ships at Tangier has become infinitely more dangerous than ever, and only two or three weeks ago three lives were lost in almost the same way. The political jealousies of the Powers and the synonomed negotiations of the last few years are alone responsible for the ever increasing number of accidents occurring in Tangier Bay.

Tangier, April 18 ("Times").—The little son of the French Charge d'Affaires and Mme. de Beaumarchais, who was saved in the sinking of the French pinnace, died during the night from shock. Their other two children, a girl of eight and a baby, were drowned. Mme. Beaumarchais was landed this morning from the French warship "Du Chayla," where she had been taken on being rescued from the sea, and lies seriously ill at her Tangier residence.

Paris, April 9 ("Morning Post").—A Rabat telegram gives details of a fight reported yesterday. It states that the column commanded by General Ditte and Col. Mazillier left Tachtount Lairo on April 8, and dispersed without difficulty a few hundred Zaian rebels who attempted to oppose its advance. On Friday the, column, on its march to Machel, was attacked in the early morning by a strong force of natives who boldly charged the French firing line, and it was only after thirteen hours' fighting that they were put to flight. The column encamped at Ujat, after having established a post at Machel. On Saturday General Ditte returned to Suk-el-Arba. It is stated that there is no further agitation in the Guerrnan and Zaian country, though rebellion against the French is being preached among the Zammur.—

Paris, April 11.—A telegram of yesterday's date from Ujda states that at daybreak on Tuesday, a force of about 2,500 Beni Warain Berbers made a fierce attack on a French reconnoitring party under the command of Lieut.-Col. Feraud at Mahic Idza, on the Hammam river, to the west of Debdu. Lieut.-Col. Feraud at once delivered a vigorous counter-attack and repulsed the Harka, pursuing straggling parties of fugitives for about six miles. The Harka left behind a large number of dead. On the French side about twenty men were killed, including one officer and four non-commissioned officers, and sixty-three wounded, including three officers and a non-commissioned officer.

Madrid, April 10 "Times".—The French Ambassador returned to Madrid this morning and this afternoon had a meeting with the Spanish Foreign Minister, when he handed him the Spanish reply to the French demands. The reply, as was anticipated, appears to differ in some important particulars from the French proposals, but is understood to make fresh concessions in the southern zone which constitute a considerable advance upon the Spanish previous offers, especially as regards the coast line.

THE SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

In the House of Commons, on April 1, the Prime Minister moved for leave to introduce the Home Rule Bill, and explained the provisions of the measure. Sir E. Carson opposed the motion on behalf of the Opposition. He was followed by Mr. J. Redmond and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald; and after many other members had spoken the debate was adjourned.

The "Times" Parliamentary Correspondent says that members were puzzled by the Prime Minister's statement of the financial provisions of the measure. The two balance-sheets offered to the House did not make it sufficiently clear that the Imperial Parliament was to make an annual grant of £2,000,000 to the Irish Exchequer.

The National Conference of the Miners' Federation declared the coal strike ended on April 6. The men generally were, in mail week, returning to work. There was trouble in Lancashire, where a certain number of the men refused to obey their leaders, but the revolt has now completely collapsed.

The Church of Scotland has drawn up a plan for the reunion of the Presbyterian Churches, which is receiving widespread support.

Parliament reassembled on April 10. The Army Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time, and on Thursday, the Home Rule Bill was introduced.

The annual conference of the National Union of Teachers met at Hull during mail week. A resolution in favour of woman suffrage was defeated on Wednesday, by a large majority.

Sir Herbert Tree produced "Othello" at His Majesty's Theatre on April 9, and himself took the title part.

Fine but windy weather prevailed throughout the Easter holidays. Owing to the restricted train service the exodus from London was not so large as usual.

Captain J. A. Morrison, the Unionist member for East Nottingham, has resigned his seat. Sir John D. Rees will contest the seat for the Unionists and Mr. T. W. Dobson for the Liberals.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Official Gazette" publishes the appointment of the new Ban, M. Cuvaj, as Royal Commissioner for the Kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia. In a proclamation, the Royal Commissioner states that, as the result of his Majesty's decision, all activity of the autonomous legislative body is stopped and that all preliminaries for the Diet elections are interrupted. The Royal Commissioner has further issued ordinances placing restrictions on the Press and provisionally suspending the right of free assembly. For some time past the Government of Croatia and the Diet have been in conflict. The last Diet was dissolved at the end of January without meeting. Presumably the Government have now convinced themselves that the new Diet would prove no more tractable than the old and have resolved to rule without it.

A meeting of Czech parties held at Prague on April 8, expressed full sympathy with the Serbo-Croatian people, which is in conflict "with the Magyar Government of force," and declared that the national struggles of the Czechs and the Serbo-Croatians would lead to the establishment of an independent Czech kingdom in the north and to an absolutely independent Croatia in the south of the Monarchy.

The Archduchess Ella, daughter of the Archduke Franz Salvator and the Archduchess Marie Valerie, and granddaughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph was betrothed on April 7, to Count Georg Waldburg-Zeil-Lustenau-Hohenems, who is a first lieutenant of Dragoons. The Count, who belongs to a very old Wurtemberg family, and whose mother was a Princess Ottingen, was a tutor to the youthful brothers of the Archduchess Ella. The Archduches Ella is 20; her "fiance" is 34 years of age.

CHINA.

Chen Chi-mei, the Military Governor of Shanghai declines to accept the post of Minister of Commerce in the new Cabinet for the obvious reason that acceptance would remove him from a post of high importance to one of no importance at all. Taken in conjunction with Huang-hsing's appointment to be chief commander of the Southern Army, the "Times" Peking Correspondent considers that the refusal bodes ill for the prospect of the authority of Peking over the southern provinces.

It has been decided that the Advisory Council is to move from Nanking and take up its headquarters at Peking. It will resume the functions of the National Assembly pending the inauguration of Parliament, which will take place before October.

The Diplomatic Body at Peking has strongly reprobated the intolerable conduct of Chen Chi-mei, Military Governor of the native city of Shanghai, and recently appointed Cabinet Minister, in decoying wealthy Chinese from the Settlement and then arresting them outside its borders, and in more seriously violating the laws of the Settlement by arresting Chinese within the Settlement borders. The Ministers have authorized the Consular Body at Shanghai to act as they should deem fit in the matter. The Ministers expect that the Consular Body will at least expel Chen Chi-mei from the protection of the Settlement. Afraid himself to live outside for fear of reprisals from friends of those Chinese whom he has maltreated, he comes nightly to the Settlement to sleep under foreign protection.

GERMANY.

The annual report of the German Navy League has just been issued. It shows a total membership at the end of 1911 of 1,054,404, as compared with 1,034,987 at the end of 1910, an increase of nearly 20,000. The number of local branches, however, shows a decrease of 30. The funds of the League amounted to £19,072, as compared with £18,533 last year. Three hundred and fifty thousand copies of the League's magazine, "Die Flotte," were issued. This is described as a "singularly large edition," and its importance as an advertising organ is emphasized. Mention is also made of the increasing popularity of the weekly "communiques" of the League, which are sent in the form of "correspondence" to about 1,600 newspapers. There is also a large increase in the business correspondence. In addition to its publications, the League appears to attach great importance to lectures, magic lantern displays, and excursions of school children to the seaside.

The South German Radical Leader and Reichstag Deputy, Herr Konrad Haussmann, has started a campaign against Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the Prussian Bureau of the Admiralty, and the Navy League. In an article in the magazine "Marz" Herr Haussmann says:—Herr von Tirpitz is the centre of expansive departmental spirit and of a financially and internationally explosive policy. . . For years past Herr von Tirpitz has reckoned it his patriotic duty to lie in wait in order "by force, by stealth or by entreaty" to wring from the Emperor, the Imperial Government, and the Reichstag a strong naval increase over and above the provisions of his own Navy Law. The need, or to be more exact the excuse, had, of course, to be founded upon the "international danger," and "on the water the name of the danger is England." The Navy Office has grown into the conception "War with England is inevitable and so we must deliberately arm for it." As it would not suffice to hold this belief without propagating it, Herr von Tirpitz systematized a propaganda and, departing from the policy of his predecessor, Admiral von Holmann, he organized the Navy League "to blow wind in to the sails of the Admiralty."

Herr Haussmann observes that the Navy League always has been and still is—under a mere fiction of independence—the instrument of Herr von Tirpitz, and its appeal for the last 17 years has been "the propagation of fear of England and antagonism to England." The article has attracted wide attention in political circles.

It is semi-officially stated that the Duke Adolphus Frederick of Mecklenburg is about to be appointed Governor of Togo. The Duke Adolphus Frederick is 38 years old, and has made a considerable reputation as an African traveller.

GREECE.

The celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of Greek independence took place on April 8 in brilliant wheather, the streets being filled from an early hour by a motley crowd of foreigners and Greeks. A grand review of troops—a new feature on this occasion—was held when the King and the Crown Prince, wearing the uniform of Generals, proceeded on horseback to a spot near the statue of Byron in Zappelon Park, where a march past took place. The Prime Minister, who is also Minister of War, was present, and was enthusiastically received by the crowd as he proceeded to the review ground. The troops presented the very smart appearance, much in contrast with that of years past.

The Socialist will this year, as usual, have candidates at the Presidential election. Their Convention is fixed for May 12 at Indianapolis. The vote polled by their candidate has so far grown fairly steadily. In 1892, when they first appeared as a party, it was 20,000. In 1908, it was just under 500,000. This year a vote of over 2,000,000 is prophesied, or about one-seventh of the ballots of the country.

Mayor Gaynor has signed the Bill passed by the Legislature permitting New York City to make contracts with the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies for working the new subways.

The week-end reviews of the progress of the Republican pre-Convention campaign agree in apportioning the delegates up to April 6, elected to the National Convention approximately as follows:—For Mr. Taft, 262; for Mr. Roosevelt, 39; for Mr. La Follette, 36; and for Mr. Cummins, 4. Mr. Roosevelt's lieutenants dispute these figures. In no fewer than 116 cases they have refused to abide by the decision of the Regular Republican electoral machinery, which, they say, does not represent the people, and they will contest its justice before the Convention.

The White House Republicans aver that the figures are a true index of the situation. They claim that Mr. Roosevelt is beaten and knows it. Hence the series of bitter speeches which he has been delivering against the President's organization, speeches teeming with alliterative abuse and cries of fraud.

Those who have already unequivocally condemned to failure Mr. Roosevelt's effort to win the Republican nomination must have received something of a shock when they opened their newspapers on April 10, Mr. Roosevelt has carried the Illinois "primaries" by an overwhelming majority. If the plebiscite be adhered to over 50 of the 58 delegates from the State will enter the convention pledged to vote for him.

The New York Republican State Convention at Rochester on April 10, repudiated Mr. Roosevelt doctrines endorse Mr. Taft's administration, and favoured the President's renomination.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Department of the Interior has published a despatch to the effect that the rebels were routed at Jujutla on April 9 leaving 500 dead. The Federal troops are stated to have lost three officers and 40 soldiers killed and wounded.

UNITED STATES.

Telegrams from Milwaukee which two years ago was the first large city to elect a Socialist Government, indicate that in the election contest the Socialists were defeated by a heavy vote. Two main reasons are assigned for their defeat—first, their inability to govern economically; secondly, the disrespect with which they are alleged to have treated the American flag. The new municipality will be a combination of Republicans and Democrats.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CHIEF OF HOTI.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, April 11, Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: With reference to the recent arrest and imprisonment without bail of Khan Bahadur Khawaja Mahomed Khan, Chief of Hoti, upon a serious charge, whether he is aware that the Advocate-General, in asking leave to withdraw the case against him in the High Court of Bombay, stated that he had no grounds whatever to conduct the case against him, and that he was at a loss to know why the frontier authorities had arrested him and sent him down to Bombay; whether he is aware that his lordship, the judge of the High Court of Bombay in discharging the accused, stated that the Khan was arrested on evidently nobody's complaint, that he had been subjected to many indignities, and that the whole procedure seemed to be most irregular and arbitrary; and whether the Secretary of State will order an immediate inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the case and consider what reparation can be made to the Khan.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has issued a notification that no Government servants should join any movement for collecting subscriptions for universities and colleges; whether he is aware that on April 5, 1911, Sirdar Mir Alam Khan, Sahib, E. A. C., Peshawar, and Maulvi Ghulam Hassan Khan, sub-registrar and honorary magistrate, Peshawar, addressed a letter to Khan Bahadur Khawaja Mohamed Khan, of Hoti, asking him with menaces to subscribe to the fund for establishing the proposed Islamia College, at Peshawar, adding that this college was the uppermost idea in the mind of the Chief Commissioner and that, though the Khan was personally against the scheme, nevertheless, by subscribing to it he would remove the many suspicions existing about his person; whether he is aware that the Khan refused to subscribe to the scheme and that shortly afterwards he was arrested, imprisoned without bail, and subjected to many indignities on a charge which the judge of the High Court of Bombay dismissed, after condemning the whole procedure as most irregular and arbitrary; and whether he proposes to take any action in this matter.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the Manual of Pashto, compiled by Major G. Roos Keppel; whether he is aware that this book contains, on pages 203, 213, 217, and 231, offensive personal allusions to Khan Bahadur Khawaja Mohamed, Khan of Hoti; whether the author of this book is now Sir George Roos Keppel, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; whether he is aware that the name of the Chief Commissioner was used in a letter addressed to the Khan by two officials demanding with menaces a subscription to the proposed Islamia College at Peshawar, and that after the Khan had refused to subscribe he was arrested on a false charge and subjected to many indignities; and whether he proposes to take any action in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: As regards these three questions, my hon. friend will see by referring to the answer I gave to the noble Lord, the member for Hornsey on this subject that I have no information, but I have already sent a letter of inquiry.

ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS.

Mr. MacCallum Scott.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now state the result of the consideration by the Government of India in consultation with the local governments, of the proposal to make all confessions made out of court inadmissible as evidence; and whether he can hold out any hopes of legislation on these lines at an early date.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Mr. MacCallum Scott.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in what is known as the Dacca conspiracy case forty-four persons were brought to trial for conspiracy to wage war against the King, and that in June, 1911, the two assessors appointed to examine the case reported that against twenty of the defendants there was no evidence at all that the associations with which the others were proved to be connected were harmless in character, that the oral and documentary evidence produced by the Crown was unreliable, and that the evidence of the sworn police watchers was incredible and worthless; whether he is aware that in August 1911 the Sessions Judge at Dacca convicted thirty-five of the defendants and sentenced Pulin Behari Das and two others to transportation for life, eighteen to ten years', fourteen to seven years', and one to three years' imprisonment; whether he can now state the result of the appeal to the High Court against the conviction and sentences; and whether he will place in the Library of the House a full Report of the report of the assessors and of the judgments in the Sessions Court and in the High Court.

SEPARATION OF SYLHET FROM BENGAL.

Mr. MacCallum Scott.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: With reference to the proposal to separate the district of Sylhet from Bengal and to incorporate it with Assam, whether he is aware that ninety-two per cent. of the population of Sylhet are Bengalee-speaking; that their social and religious sympathies and relations are with Bengal and not with Assam; and that the judicial and revenue systems of Sylhet are the same as those of Bengal and differ from those of Assam; whether the inhabitants of Sylhet, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, have petitioned against their severance from Bengal; and whether the Government will take account of their feeling in this matter.

"SHADOWING" BY THE C.I.D.

Mr. MacCallum Scott.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India; Whether he is aware that the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, both members of the Imperial Legislative Council of India, have stated in the Legislative Council that they have been shadowed by officers of the Criminal Investigation Department; and if he can state whether they are still under observation.

HOME RULE BILL.

Reception of the Measure in the Lobbies.

"The Times" Parliamentary Correspondent writes on April 12:—

The position of the Irish Judiciary under the Home Rule Bill was not given yesterday by the Prime Minister in his exposition of the measure. The Government's intention is that the position of all the existing Irish Judges and of all Irish Civil servants shall be safeguarded in respect of their pensions, and the usual provision will be made in the event of abolition of office. The expectation is that under the Government's scheme when new Judges are appointed it will be by the Lord Lieutenant, acting on the advice of the Irish Executive. The Transvaal analogy was mentioned yesterday in Ministerial circles as likely to obtain in the case of the Civil Service.

Members were puzzled by the Prime Minister's statement of the financial provisions of the Bill. These, as was anticipated, were complicated. The two balance-sheets offered to the House did not make it sufficiently clear that the Imperial Parliament was to make an annual grant of £2,000,000 to the Irish Exchequer a point which was immediately taken in debate by Sir Edward Carson. With regard to the possibility of an Imperial contribution from Ireland at some future time, it is understood that the Ministerial intention is that the Irish deficit shall be automatically extinguished by the normal increase of Irish revenue. Whether any automatic extinction will be possible will probably be a matter of controversy. Lord MacDonnell, in his contributions on the subject, has urged that to effect any such object the creation is necessary of an official organization for registering the movement between Great Britain and Ireland of trade, particularly in dutiable commodities, so that the true annual revenue of Ireland may be determined with precision. Some Liberals expressed the opinion yesterday that there should be a definite provision in the Bill to determine the relative taxable capacity of Ireland in comparison with that of Great Britain. Only so, it is to be presumed, could an automatic extinction of the Irish deficit be secured. Otherwise financial revision would depend on the good-will, or good judgment of the Joint Exchequer Board. How, it is asked, could the Joint Exchequer Board decide whether, for example, a diminution in the yield of taxes was due to changes in those taxes or to perturbation caused by the passage of the Home Rule Bill? The Joint Exchequer Board would be confronted with more than one paradoxical situation if there were no definite machinery for determining true revenue.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

Mr. John Redmond hinted yesterday that the administration of Irish Land Purchase would be a legitimate matter for an arrangement or compromise between the Nationalist Party and the Government, the implication being that the Nationalists desired that the administration of the Irish Land Purchase system should be under the control of the Irish Legislature. For this, it is understood, Mr. Redmond had no warrant from the Government whose fixed intention, it is stated on good authority is that Land Purchase administration as well as finance should be under Imperial control. Mr. Asquith said as much in his speech yesterday. It is supposed that the suggestion of the Irish leader was intended to influence Nationalist opinion in Ireland. It is gathered that the Nationalist intention is that one of the objects of the Irish Legislature should be to reduce the rate of old-age pensions paid in Ireland, which apparently they will have power to do. It may be mentioned here that no redistribution of seats is provided for under the Bill.

THE IRISH SENATE.

There was a very general opinion among members on both sides yesterday that the Government's proposal for the constitution of the Irish Senate cannot stand, and must be changed before the Bill gets to the third reading stage. The Nationalists and the Labour members give it their support, but a good many Liberals regard it as unsatisfactory, and to Unionists the proposal is, of course, absurd. The Senate, it is pointed out, is put forward as one of the safeguards offered by the Government to Ulster, and yet it is not only a nominated body, nominated in the first instance by a Government dependent for their continued existence on Nationalist votes, but is ultimately to be nominated by an Irish Executive in an Irish House of Commons in which the Nationalists will command a formidable majority. No argument in favour of it is advanced in private by any one, except by the Nationalists who wish to have complete control of the Legislature, and by the Labour members who profess to regard the proposals as democratic, though on what ground is not clear.

The suggestion that there is any safeguard in the proposed veto of Irish legislation by the Lord Lieutenant or the Imperial Parliament is not received seriously by the Opposition. Such powers, it is pointed out, though nominally in existence in the case of the Dominions, are not and could not be put in force in practice. The proposal to retain 42 Irish members in the Imperial Parliament for all purposes will probably be riddled in Committee. One of the most formidable arguments brought against it by adverse critics yesterday was that if parties in the Imperial Parliament were very evenly balanced the Nationalists, whose probable number Mr. Asquith estimated at 34, might actually force the Government of the day to amend the Home Rule Act so as to secure further concessions to Nationalist sentiment in Ireland.

LIBERAL FEELING.

The feeling among Liberals yesterday was one of relief and satisfaction. The Coalition at present is solid, and intends to give loyal support to the Ministry. There are, at present at any rate, no caves, nor hole and corner meetings, as in 1886 and 1893. Even Scottish Liberal Federalists find ready excuses. Some say that in the financial provisions will be found a means of securing a uniform federal system in the future, and much weight is attached by them to Mr. Asquith's references to future devolution. A meeting of the Scottish National Committee will be held shortly and some attempt may be made to obtain from the Government a more definite pronouncement on the subject. Members of the Committee, and other Scottish Liberals, regard the two Irish Chambers as an "ad hoc" provision for Ireland, and they would resist any reduction of the Scottish representation in the Imperial Parliament if and when devolution is undertaken. Mr. Pirie, Sir Clifford Cory, and, possibly, Sir George Kemp, so far are the only Liberals whose hostility is anticipated.

The Opposition will, of course, move the rejection of the Bill on second reading. Sir Edward Carson's speech yesterday has aroused enthusiasm in the party, and Irish Unionist in particular, were inspirited by it. Sir John Lonsdale, the Whip of the Irish Unionist Party, declared that if no other speech were made from the Unionist benches during the debate this speech alone should smash the Bill. To the Opposition the whole structure of the Bill is fantastic, and its machinery absolutely unworkable. The safeguards they consider worthless the financial proposals ridiculous, and they look with more than suspicion on the powers of taxation to be given to the Dublin Parliament.

AN IRISH POINT OF VIEW.

The Dublin Correspondent of the "Times" wrote on April 11th:—Dublin showed no great excitement to-day over the introduction of the Home Rule Bill. It was concerned much more with the rumour of the Pope's death, which, so long as it was believed, was generally accepted as an exceedingly bad omen for the Roman Catholic Church's prospects under Home Rule.

I cannot for the moment pretend to give any adequate or exact account of Irish public opinion on Mr. Asquith's explanation of the Bill. One or two things, however, I can say with some confidence Irish Unionists will fight this Bill to the Bitter end. A very large number of Irish Nationalists—a sufficient number, perhaps, to give serious embarrassment to Mr. Redmond—will be deeply disappointed by it. The radical defect of the Bill is that it provides no settlement of the Anglo-Irish question. The Act of Union provided an arrangement which has worked with increasing success in recent years. Complete separation might provide a settlement of another kind. This bill, which is neither union nor separation, must fail. It is hedged round with safeguards and limitations. These will not really protect the interests of minorities. They will however, be a source of constant and dangerous friction between the Imperial and the Irish Parliament. The Imperial Parliament, the Lord Lieutenant, and the English Privy Council all have powers of restraint or veto on Irish legislation. This will produce an intolerable strain between the two Parliaments with only two possible results—ultimate separation or a return, after some years of tumult and economic retrogression, to the status of that Union.

END OF THE COAL STRIKE.

Disaffected Feeling in Lancashire.

The general coal strike, which began in Great Britain on March 1, is declared by the representatives of the miners to be at an end. These representatives, forming a conference of the Miners Federation, met on April 6th in London to consider a recommendation from the executive of the Federation that the men should go back to work pending the fixing of minimum wages for coalgetters in the several districts by the district boards to be set up under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act. They endorsed the recommendation of their executive, the figures being 440,000 to 125,000 according to an unofficial source, the terms of the decision being that instructions should be given that work should be resumed at once.

The news was received all over the country with a feeling of relief. The ballot of the men, announced on April 4th had resulted in a majority of 42,998 against resuming work, pending the settlement of the "minimum" rates of wages.

The men began to return to work in Scotland and in North Wales on April 8th. On April 9th there was a general return over many districts. In the greater part of Lancashire the men began to return on April 8th, but trouble arose in the Leigh and Tyldesley areas, where Mr. Greenall, the president of the miners' county association, urged the men to remain on strike until the "minimum" rates have been fixed by the district wage board.

There were signs of an active revolt among the miners against the National Federation, and a very aggressive spirit was shown on April 10th by large bodies of men and youths, who not only refused to return to the pits themselves, but visited various collieries where work was in progress and sought with varying success to compel the workers to leave. The crowds in two or three instances came into violent collision with the police, who dispersed them by means of baton charges. On the evening April 10th the position was regarded as so serious that troops were imported from Chirk, Aldershot, and Norwich. Large police reinforcements were also obtained. Mr. Walsh, M. P., speaking near Wigan, deprecated the violence of the rioters and warned them of the probable serious consequences of a continuance of the revolt.

An important decision was arrived at on the night of April 10th by the South Wales miners' leaders. They have failed to persuade the enginemen and stokers, whose refusal to go back to the pits was prolonging the strike, to join forces with them and work unitedly for the removal of their grievances, and have issued a manifesto calling upon the miners to resume work in obedience to the order of the National Federation without waiting for a settlement of the enginemen's dispute.

Now that fresh coal supplies are beginning to reach the manufacturing centres there are indications in many quarters of a revival of industry. The railway companies also are showing greater activity. The returns of most of the leading companies have now been issued, and they show that the loss of traffic sustained during the fifth and final week of the strike was not quite so severe as in the preceding week. This was due to increased passenger traffic during the holidays. The loss in gross receipts of 25 companies for the five weeks of the strike exceeded three millions sterling, but, of course, the net loss should be much less than this, as a considerable saving in expenses has undoubtedly been effected.

REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.

The return of the miners to the pits is having an immediate effect upon other industries which have been compelled to close down owing to lack of fuel. In some cases, especially in the iron and steel trades, the resumption can only be gradual, but efforts are being made to return to full work as quickly as possible. Two hundred vessels on the Tyne, affecting 3,000 men, have re-engaged their crews.

The destruction of trade due to the strike is shown by the great decrease in the production of iron and steel during the quarter just ended by Middlesbrough's 75 furnaces, of which only six are as yet working. Only 594,915 tons of pig iron and manufactured steel were made, as against 776,369 in the corresponding period of last year, a decline which unfortunately must continue, as the furnaces cannot be restarted for nearly another fortnight.

The following messages from correspondents in various centres which were written during mail week indicate the prospects of work being again available for those who have been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of works owing to the strike:—

SHEFFIELD.

The settlement of the coal strike will not be followed by an immediate resumption of full activities at Sheffield works. It is not likely that coal will be coming into Sheffield in any considerable quantities until next week, and consequently there is no probability of a general resumption of work until the middle of that week at the earliest.

The Master Cutler, Mr. A. Balfour, referring to the effect of the strike, said:—"The trade of the city is in a bad way, and I do not know how long it will take to recover. We cannot trace how much we have lost, and how much foreign trade we have lost it is impossible to estimate. I know it will be serious. It will take us a long, long time to get over this."

BARNSLEY.

One of the most important industries in South Yorkshire in which work has been stopped owing to the strike is the glass bottle trade, and there will yet be considerable delay before the unemployed can return to their tasks.

BRADFORD.

Bradford's industries generally have not been brought to an absolute standstill by the strike, for the big employers, by paying high prices for coal, have been able to keep working on short time. To-morrow, therefore, work will probably be going on much as usual.

HULL.

It is estimated at Hull that it will be three or four weeks before the coal export trade can resume its normal proportions. Seventy steamers are laid up at Hull and Goole waiting for bunkering, and 400 trawlers at Hull and Grimsby are laid up for want of coal.

NOTTINGHAM.

At least a fortnight must elapse before the industries in Notts affected by stoppage of the coal supply are in full swing again. The end of the strike has come at the right moment to save the lace and hosiery trades, in which the workers are on half-time. Manufactureres declare, however, that not even to keep their factories open will they pay £2 a ton for coal, and unless there is an immediate drop in prices many works must close by the end of the present week. Trade generally is brisk, and as soon as coal reaches a reasonable figure, all hands will be fully employed again.

NORTHAMPTON.

Except in the ironstone districts, where work was stopped early in the strike, Northamptonshire has not suffered directly from the coal strike, but the dislocation of the railway service has caused a good deal of inconvenience. Immediately the full railway service is restored work will everywhere be in full swing.

DERBY.

It will be another week at least before such local industries as have been interfered with by the coal strike can resume their usual activity. Many firms have closed down owing to want of raw material and the inability of the railway companies to satisfy their requirements in other directions. There is much distress in the town.

BRISTOL.

There has been no great interference with general employment in Bristol, but where there has been a partial or entire stoppage of work the expectation is that there cannot be a full resumption of activity for several days.

SOUTH WALES.

It will take a month after the general resumption of work in the mines for South Wales to get back to normal industrial conditions.

A PROVISIONAL route for the proposed aeroplane race from Pekin to Paris, organised by the *Matin* and for which two French aeroplane firms have already entered, has been arranged. Prizes amounting to £6,200 are offered.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Further Details of the New Scheme.

The War Office, on the night of April 12, issued a memorandum on naval and military aviation, which constitutes a complete new scheme. The memorandum sets forth that 364 trained flyers are required for the Army and forty as a beginning for the Navy, but the number of pilots trained this year will be sixty at most. Importance is attached to the existence in Great Britain of a flourishing private industry, and "about half" of the aeroplanes to be purchased will be bought from British firms. Twenty-five aeroplanes are on order, and deliveries will begin on April 30. It is proposed to form a permanent consultative committee to be called the "Air Committee," and to serve as a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

The Government is "impressed" by the progress of the "other great naval and military Powers." An efficient aeronautical service is "not less urgent" for England. We "cannot afford to incur the risk of dropping behind other nations" and "every facility must be given for experiment and progress." Further, it is admitted that "aeroplanes have now become an important adjunct to the equipment of an army in the field, and that "an active and progressive policy" has therefore become imperatively urgent.

The contention that the land and sea services must be different is agreed to. "While it is admitted that the needs of the Army and Navy differ, and that each requires technical development peculiar to sea and land warfare respectively the foundation of the requirements of each service is identical, viz., an adequate number of efficient flying men." The flying service of the Navy should be regarded as a reserve for the service of the Army, and vice-versa.

The "outlines" of the scheme says the "Daily Mail" are as follow: The Royal Flying Corps will supply the necessary personnel for a naval wing under the Admiralty, a military wing under the War Office, and a central flying school. The school on Salisbury Plain will be maintained at the joint expense of the Admiralty and the War Office. After graduating there the pilots will join either the naval or one of the military squadrons for special training. The naval wing, with headquarters at Eastchurch, will proceed with experiments with twelve aeroplanes, hydroaeroplanes and floats for first requirements," which are to be purchased, but "it is impossible to forecast its ultimate organisation and development." The estimated number of naval flyers is forty a year. There will be no more experiments with naval airships at present. The military wing will consist of eight squadrons (seven of twelve aeroplanes each and one of airships and kites), which are required for use with the expeditionary force. No establishment is fixed for the Royal Flying Corps as a whole, but only for the naval and military wings, and these provisionally with a view to future expansion. The mechanical requirements of the Corps will be provided be the Royal Aircraft Factory, which will undertake reconstruction and repairs, tests with British and foreign engines and aeroplanes of the latest design, and experimental work.

The Government, it is repeated "attach importance to the maintenance of private enterprise," "but for the present" the existing system of letting officers train themselves at their own risk and cost, and of only repaying them if they are accepted as members of the flying corps, is retained. Small rents for landing rights are to be paid to the principal aerodromes, with a view to increasing cross-country flying.

FLYING COURSES.

The period of appointment of officers to the Royal Flying Corps will normally be four years. Officers of the First Reserve must fly for nine hours in every three months, including one hour's cross-country flight. "Flyers of the Second Reserve need not be required to carry out any flight." The commandant of the flying school will keep a register of private aeroplanes for reserve purposes. There will be three "courses" of four months each year at the flying school. The annual intake of pupils will be 179, including fifteen civilians, for the seven squadrons of army aeroplanes. "One hundred and eighty-two officers-flyers, and 182 non-commissioned officer-flyers are required." After all this excellent organisation comes the sentence which postpones the good effect of the scheme.

The instructional staff will require a few weeks in which to assemble, tune up, test and accustom themselves to the new aeroplanes; but if may confidently be expected that the first course will be completed before the close of 1912.

That is to say that the establishment necessary for the Army alone is 364 pilots, and that the number of Army and Navy pilots, to be passed this year is sixty at the best. The end of 1912 will find Britain with sixty pilots. France with 400, and Germany with at least 150.

"The total number of aeroplanes required for the seven squadrons of the military division will be 84. The completion of these squadrons, however, and the training of flyers for them, must occupy some considerable time."

THE PARIS OUTRAGES.

Chauffeurs Shot by Strikers.

It is becoming positively dangerous to ride in taxi-cabs in Paris, wrote the Paris corrrespondent of the "Times" on April 10, owing to the savage attacks being continually made upon them by the chauffeurs on strike, who after three months of idleness, are becoming exasperated, and are resorting to violence in the place of futile passive resistance.

Yesterday evening the wide street of Boulainvilliers, at Passy, which crosses the main tramway route, was startled at about eleven o'clock by a fusillade of revolver shots, and when the scared residents opened their windows all they saw was an over turned taxi-cab—the driver lying groaning in the gutter and another automobile disappearing towards Auteuil.

Upon being picked up the chauffeur was able to state that he had just set down a fare in the Rue Boulainvilliers. Before stopping he saw another cab belonging to the Co-operative Society coming towards him, the occupants as they crossed calling him a traitor and a Judas. When the passenger had paid him, the chauffeur drove a little further up the street, in order to turn, when a pistol bullet whizzed passed his ear and lodged in the capote. He at first put on speed, but another couple of shots followed, and he was foolish enough to pull up. The six strikers, who had put their motor-

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

This may be justice, said an unsuccessful defendant, but it strikes me as being a pretty fishy verdict! That shows it is justice, retorted the plaintiff. One of the most conspicuous features of Justice is her scales?

Well wha'd'ye want? I am a man who was married in the cage of wildcats. I asked ye wha'd'ye want, I thought I would like to look into the cage again. I fear I left my wife there and took one of the wildcats.

Young Lady (yachting)—What is the matter, Captain Quarterdeck? Captain—The fact is, miss, we have lost our rudder. Lady—I wouldn't worry about that, captain; the rudder is almost always under the water, so it won't be missed.

Money Saved.—Johnny—Dad, would you be glad if I saved you 5/? Father—Certainly, my son! Johnny—I have saved it all right. You said if I brought home a good report from my teacher this week, you would give me 5/, and I didn't bring it!

That young student upstairs has a lot of correspondence, postman; you always have a letter for him. Yes, I quarrelled with him once, and ever since he has sent himself a postcard every day, so that I have to mount five flights of stairs to deliver it!

They say Tony's injuries were the result of a practical joke. Yes. The chappies told him that a big, burly fellow in the smoking-room was deaf and dumb, and Tony walked over to him with a sweet smile and told him he was a fool. Well? The man wasn't deaf and dumb.

Experience Teaches.—When that man came to London in 79, said a city man, talking of a well-known financier, everything he possessed was tied up in a handkerchief. To-day—The speaker paused and smiled. To-day everything he possesses is tied up in his wife's name!

One Way—A good-natured man was complaining bitterly one day of his numerous visitors and the expense his hospitality was to him. Sure and I'll tell you how to get rid of them, said an Irishman. Pray, how? Lind money to the poor ones and borrow money of the rich ones, and nayther sort will ever trouble you ag'in.

The waitress stood behind the chair, wondering what he was going to order, and he regarded the bill of fair wondering the same. At last the prospective dinner broke the silence. A penny miss, he said, for your thoughts. She blushed deeply. I was just wondering, she replied, if you were a stewed rabbit or a boiled fowl.

Mrs. Greig—What are you burning, my dear? Mr. Greig—The letters I wrote you before we were married, Mrs. Greig—You heartless wretch? Have you no sentiment, no—Mr. Greig—Please be quiet. I'm doing this for your sake I'm trying to fix things so that if I die nobody can dispute my will on the ground of insanity.

Chapter I.—Yes, darling, we must part. I go West to seek my fortune when I have found it I will return and lay it at your dear feet. Farewell! Chapter II.—He went West he found his fortune, but as he would have had considerable difficulty in laying it at her dear feet, he never came back. He had married a rich widow.

HABIT.

The telephone girl was on her holiday and fishing. Someone on another boat called. Hallo! Just then she got a bite. Line's busy she answered.

ANY WAY HE LIKED.

A man who was entirely bald except for a rim of hair just above his collarline went into a barber's shop and asked—I'm in a great hurry. Can't you cut my hair with my collar on?

Sure, said the barber. I can cut it with our hat on, too, if you like.

HARD ON HIM.

Suspense! sighed the condemned man. Ah, my young friend, you don't know what moments of torture are.

Oh, yes, I do, interposed the callow youth; I have often sat quietly with only a shilling in my pocket, while my best girl leisurely perused the menu of a West-End cafe.

WITH A HISTORY.

A—That's rather a unique ash-tray of yours, old man. Where did you get it?

B.—Well, there's a little history attached to that. You remember an appletart I told you my wife made soon after we were married?

Yes.

Well, that's the crust. My wife has often tried to smash it, but she can't.

A GOOD JUDGE.

A Scotch minister and his friend, coming from a wedding, began to consider the state in which their potatoes had left them.

Sandy, said the minister, just stop a minute till I go ahead. Perhaps I don't walk steady and the guidwife might remark something not right.

He walked ahead, and called out—

How is it? Am I walking straight?

Oh, aye, answered Sandy thickly, ye're a' recht—but who's that wi'ye?

HIS EXCUSE.

Little Tommy and his younger sister were going to bed without a light. They had just reached the bottom of the stairs, when Tomay, after vainly endeavouring to piece the darkness, turned round and asked:—

Ma is it polite for a gentleman to precede a lady when they have to walk in single file?

No, my son, replied the mother; the lady should always take the lead.

I thought so, said Tommy delightedly; go ahead Sue.

VERY UNEXPECTED.

The teacher in the infants' school was explaining the principle of subtraction.

Now suppose she said, that mother put seven cherries on the table, and little Willie come and took one. How did mother know that one was gone when she did not see little Willie take it?

She paused for an answer, expecting some child to say, Because there would be six left!

But instead little Ena, blushing furiously, answered.—

I 'spect Willie forgot to hide the stalk and the stone!

A FRENCHMAN'S IDEA OF GOLF.

But your game of golf! Oh, yes! I know him. You put on the tanic red, so red as the Inglecsh roshif underneath-done. You strap your sack of bundad-head sticks on the back of a boy twice so small as the bag. He scrape a mud pudding to make balance a leetle white ball. He make three bad tries to balance him, then very angry you call loud, 'Four!' Then you what you call address the ball, and, ma foi, your address sometimes is of language to make afraid. You strike, and the ball find himself in the bonkaire. You call loud for the nibelungen stick, and beat the dust till your partner say, 'Ho, chuckit!' You say—— But, my friend, I excuse myself to repeat what you say. Ah! my friend, you are a great nation, but your golf game gives me what you Inglcesh call zo hump."

A FAIR TEST.

A small boy cyclist was riding without a light, and was stopped by a police officer, who asked him in gruff tones where his light was.

Why, it's here! exclaimed the rider, in surprise.

Yes, but it's out, solemnly asserted the policeman.

Well, it was lighted at that last turn.

Sonny, it's cold; couldn't have been lighted this evening, triumphantly announced the officer.

Huh! That thin metal cools in a minute. I'll light that lamp, and wait till it gets red hot, put it out, then ride to the next corner and back, when I return it'll be cold.

All right; try it, assented the acute policeman.

The boy lighted the lantern, waited till it grew red-hot turned it out, and started, and that kid is going still.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

War Office, April 9.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col G Mackintosh, CB. from the Half-pay List, to command a district, vice Col E B Urmston, CB, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 1.

Maj G C Merrick. D3O, RA, a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, to be advanced to the 2nd grade April 1.

Lieut A P Wavell, Black Watch R Highlanders, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office April 1.

Maj A W studd, DSO, Coldstream Guards, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade April 1.

Maj B T Pell, DSO, Queen's R W Surrey Reg, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office March 28.

Capt A C S Ward-Simpson, R.A., to be a Staff Captain at the War Office April 1.

Capt P E Lewis, RA, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office April 1.

Capt J B Jenkinson, Rifle Brigade Prince Consorts Own, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade April 1.

Capt B F Burnett Hitchcock, Sherwood Foresters Notts and Derby. Reg. from a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General March 27.

Capt C M Davies, Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own, to be a Brigade Major March 30.

The following officers to be Staff Capts:—Capt H J Pack-Beresford, Highland L I; Capt A D M Browne, King's Own R Lancaster Reg; Capt C G Hill, D S O, Princess Charlotte of Wales' R Berks Reg; Cap R M Wethercll, Duke of Cornwall's L I April 1.

Capt L W Savile, R A, to be a Garrison Adjutant graded as a Staff Captain April 1.

Capt A K H O'Brien, 2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays, now extra A D C, to be A D C to Brevet Col Sir E P C Girouard, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate December 26.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F/A—Qrmr and Hon Capt J H Styran is placed on retired pay April 6; First-class Master Gunner T Armstrong to be Quartermaster, with the hon. rank of Lieut April 10.

Iafantry.

Norfolk Reg—The following Lieuts to be Capts under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—H Lancaster, W J O'B. Daunt, F Higson March 13.

Lincolnshire Reg.—Capt J N Phillips retires on retired pay April 10.

Devon Reg.—Sec Lieut W A Fleming to be Lieut March 1 Genl Cadet W L Clegg, from the R M Coll, to be Sec Lieut April 10.

Prince of Wales Own W Yorks Reg.—Superny Capt H J G Bird is restored to the establishment March 16.

R Irish Reg.—Sec Lieut J E Bennett to be Lieut March 23.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Major E E Blaine retires on retired pay April 10 Superny Capt E A Beck is restored to the establishment March 26.

R Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Sec Lieut G R O'Sullivan to be Lieut March 7.

Duke of Cornwall's L I.—Capt R M Wetherell is seconded for service on the staff April 1.

Border Reg.—Sec Lieut A W G Brooke is seconded for service with the Army Pay Dept March 16.

Hampshire Reg.—Sec Lieut E G Wheeler to be Lieut March 20.

Dorset Reg—Lieut A K D Hall is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health March 31.

Loyal, North Lancs Reg—Quarterm and Hon Cap J Kelly is placed on retired pay April 9; Serg-Maj R Kowley to be Quarterm, with the hon rank of Lieut March 10.

King's Own Yorks LI—Lieut B B Robinson resigns his commission April 10 Sec Lieut G C Wynne to be Lieut April 10.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg—Capt C D Drew, whose promotion was notified in the Gazette of April. 2, remains seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry.

Prince of Wales's N Staffs Reg—Lieut Col E G Snow retires on retired pay April 10 Maj and Brev Col W C G Heneker D S O ADC to the King, from the Connaught Rangers to be Lieut Col April 10.

Queen's Own Cameron Highldrs—Maj D L MacEwen to be Lieut Col vice Brev Col A de S McKerrell C B appointed to command an Infantry Brigade of the TF April 1 Capt A D Nicholson to be Maj April 1.

R Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut E F E Seymour to be Capt March 1.

Army Service Corps.

Lieut N C Hamilton to be Capt March 9 Lieut A E Holbrook to be Capt under the provisions of Article 30 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 April 4.

Memoranda.

Col temporary Brigadier-Gen R C A B Bewicke-Coply, C B is placed on retired pay, and is granted the hon rank of Brigadier-Gen April 8.

Col L B Friend C B on vacating the appointment of Officer Commanding Scottish Coast Defences, is placed on the Half-pay List March 8.

Brev Col A de S McKerrell, C B from Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Col April 1.

Maj and Brev Lieut Col J Hasler, Buffs E Kent Reg, to be Brev Col Jan 11.

Lieut A D R Aldred, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay April 6.

Riding Master and Hon Captain D Aherne, R. H. A. is granted the hon rank of Maj April 10.

Admiralty, 9th April.

The following Sub-Lieutenant have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Richard Grenville Bowyer. Huge Fortescue Curry. Dated, 30th March.

Admiralty, 11th April.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

General Townley Ward Dowling is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November.

Lieutenant-General Henry Cecil Eagles to be General vice Dowding retired.

Major-General Edward Andrew Wylde to be Lieutenant-General vice Eagles, promoted.

Colonel Commandant John Frederic Daniell to be Major-General, vice Wylde, promoted.

Colonel Second Commandant Charles Henry Kennedy to be Colonel Commandant, vice Daniell, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ernest Edward Curteys to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Kennedy, promoted.

Major and Brevet Lieutenanant-Colonel Horace Carlyon Evens to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Curteys promoted. All dated 11th April.

War Office, 12th April.

Regular Forces.

Command and Staff.

Lieutenant-General Sir James M. Grierson, K. C. B., C. V. O., C. M. G., to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, vice Lieutenant-General Sir A. H. Paget, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., Aide-de-Camp General to The King, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 4th April.

The undermentioned Officers to be appointed to the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir J. M. Grierson. Dated 4th April:—As Assistant Military Secretary:—

Major Henry F. Fraser, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers. As Aide-de-Camp:—Captain Charles W. Banbury, Coldstream Guards.

The undermentioned appointments to be made in India:—Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Charles J. Melliss, V, C., C.B., Indian Army Aide-de-Camp to The King, from a Colonel on the Staff to be a Brigade Commander and to retain his temporary rank while so employed, vice Major General J. C. Young, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Dated 11th January.

Colonel Arthur E. Aitken, Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff and to be granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Dated 15th November, Colonel temporary Brigadier General Herbert V. Cox, C.S.I. Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff, and to retain his temporrry rank while so employed, vice Brigadier-General Melliss. Dated 11th January, Captain Charles P. Deedes, D.S. G., The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be a General Staff Officer 3rd grade. Dated 1st April. Captain Cuthbert G. Fuller, Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office vice Captain E. H. Mangles, D. S. O., The Queen's Royal West Surry Regiment), appointed a Brigade Major. Dated 18th March. Captain Charles O. Place, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 1st April, Captain Lancelot Holland. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), to be a Brigade Major, vice Captain J. H. Davidson, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st April.

The undermentioned Officers to be Staff Captains. Dated 1st April. Captain William Miller, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), vice Major H. W. E. Finch, same regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Captain William H. Denne, The Bedfordshire Regiment, vice Captain S. A. Thompson, The Northamptonshire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Captain Clive G. Liddell, The Leicestershire Regiment, vice Major S. G. Welchman, The South Staffordshire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Captain Charles B. Gillett, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain for Artillery, vice Captain C. Howard-Vyse, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 2nd April. Major Albert F. Stewart, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), to be a Garrison Adjutant (graded Staff Captain), vice Captain A. H. C. James, The South Staffordshire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st April; Captain Arthur N. E. Browne. The Highland Light Infantry to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II vice Captain K. L. Buist, The Highland Light Infantry who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st April, Captain William A. C. Kinsman, D. S. O. from the Half. pay List, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer Class II vice Captain C Too good D S O The Lincolnshire Regiment whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st April, Captain Evan H Llewellon, Reserve of Officers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Colonel Sir W H Manning K.C.M.G.C.B.Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Nyasaland Protectorate vice Lieutenant G. E. Edmundson who has resigned that appointment Dated 29th January Lieutenant Robert F Balfour Scots Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major General W. P Pulteney, C. B. D.S.O. commanding 6th Division, vice Captain H. R. Sturgis The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st April.

Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

2nd Battalion Lieutenant Thomas R Colville The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Quartermaster vice Captain C. C. R. Black-Hawkins, The Hampshire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 9th March.

5th Battalion, Captain Geoffrey E. W. Lane, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), from Quartermaster to be Adjutant, vice Captain the Honourable A. F. W. Harris, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 2nd November.

Lieutenant Herbert C. H. Smith, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Quartermaster, vice Captain G. E. W. Lane. Dated 2nd February.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—April 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col Sir D Semple, B	Capt G B S Lewis, 37 Dogras
Mr D C Johnstone, B Cov	Capt A A C McNeil', I M S
Mr J Clark, B Cov	Capt E W Moore, Mad Vol Rifles
Mr N S Field, B	Capt H B Nutting, 5 Cav
Mr T W Babonau, B	Capt J W M'Pawy, 33 Cav
Mr W Courtenay, B	Capt G D Pike, 1-9 G R
Mr G J Honnor, B	Capt T R G Price, 11 Lrs
Mr P Claxton, B	Capt C Reid, R A, I O D
Mr C J Chatterton, B	Capt H W Tobin, 128 Prs
Mr J Carr, B	Capt A C L Tyrrell, D A A G
Miss M Stuart, B	Capt B S Ward, 99 Inf
Mr C Muirhead, B	Capt G F E Wardell, S T C
Mr E S Orrah, B	Lieut G de la P Beresford, 10 Lrs
Mr A T Forbes, M Cov	Lieut J M Brickmann, 3 Brah
Mr C Roper, Bo Cov	Lieut M Birkbeck, 24 Punj
Mr C W Sykes, Bo	Lieut H Brooks, 101 Gren
Brig-Gen L Herbert, Rangoon Bde	Lieut A C K S Clarke, 15 Lrs
Col E C Stanton, R E	Lieut J H S Clarke, 57 R
Lieut-Col C F Fearnside, I M S	Lieut E G Colliogs, 35 Sikhs
Lieut-Col C H H Gough, I A	Lieut G V Farrel, 99 Deccan Inf
Lieut-Col W B James, 2 Lrs	Lieut F B W Jacoub, 108 Inf
Lieut-Col H L Richardson, 47 Sikhs.	Lieut R A Mackean 10 Jats
Major J H Lawrence-Archer, R A, I O D	Lieut D K M McLeod, Guides
Major J A Bliss, 64 Prs	Lieut G W P Money, 1-3 G R
Major J H Crawford, 32 Lrs	Lieut G F J Paterson, 34 Sikh Prs
Major E C Corbyn, 18 Lrs	Lieut C A Raynor, 48 Prs
Major S R Godkin, I M S	Lieut C G Spankie, 42 Deoli R
Major H Hefferman, 79 C I G R	Lieut H L T Smart, 21 Cav
Major W E G Lillingston, 29 Lrs	Lieut E C Staples, 11 Raj
Major O L Perrio, 76 Punj	Lieut H P Story, 35 Sikhs
Major J L Rose, 2-1 G R	Lieut V H L Smith, 32 Lrs
Major P C Searle, 109 Inf	Lieut J E B Torkington. 63 P L I
Major F W C Turner, 20 Horse	Lieut B S Turner, 46 Punj
Capt A S Clark, S T C	Lieut S Williams, 130 Bal
Capt H Campbell, Guides	Capt F T Fraser, R I M
Capt G W Denison, R E	
Capt J D'Oyly, 119 Inf	
Capt R G Earle, R E	
Capt R F Hebbart, I M S	
Capt W Hesketh, 12 Cav	
Capt E F J Hill, R E	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt L E L Barne, B, 6 days	Mr R B Wood, M Cov, 14 days
Mr G F Arnold, B Cov, 4 mo	Miss H W Bernard, M, 4 mo M C
Mr J Heslett, B Cov, 5 days	Major H T Naylor, 2 Raj, 6 mo M C
Mr T O Hughes, B, 1 mo 13 days	Capt F T Thompson, 1 M S, 6 mo M C
Mr H B St Leger, B 2, mo	Lieut J A W Footit, 17 Cav 5 mo M C
Mr C R Dun, B, 9 days	Second Lieut N Morton, Unatt List, 6 mo M C
Mr R A Cockrau, B, 6 mo M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J Davidson, B	Mr E L Taylor, B

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
S	20	m 0 36	27 6	20	m 6 37	14 6
		1 29 a	28 9		7 13 a	18 9
S	21	m 1 13	27 0	21	m 7 14	14 9
		2 14 a	28 3		7 55 a	19 6
M	22	m 1 54	26 3	22	m 7 56	15 5
		3 5 a	27 7		8 50 a	20 4
TU	23	m 2 43	26 4	23	m 8 47	16 5
		4 5 a	26 10		10 12 a	20 10
W	24	m 3 50	24 5	24	m 9 55	17 6
		5 21 a	26 4			
TH	25	m 5 17	24 0	25	m 0 7	20 7
		6 41 a	26 3		11 23 a	18 5
F	26	m 6 53	24 3	26	m 1 23	19 8
		7 54 a	26 6		1 6 a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Apl. 20	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 19m	Sunset	6h 57m
,, 21	(Sunday)	,,	6h 18m	,,	6h 57m
,, 22	(Monday)	,,	6h 17m	,,	6h 58m
,, 23	(Tuesday)	,,	6h 16m	,,	6h 58m
,, 24	(Wednesday)	,,	6h 16m	,,	6h 58m
,, 25	(Thursday)	,,	6h 15m	,,	6h 59m
,, 26	(Friday)	,,	6h 14m	,,	6h 59m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, April 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st. 3h. 49-4m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 3h 43-6m. p. m.

In the current issue of the "Hibbert Journal" Professor S. A. Dessi., of the Holkar College, Indore, writes a learned contribution under the title of "Brahms," giving an account of the central doctrine of Hindu theology as understood in the East and "misunderstood in the West." The Professor devotes his paper to a discourse on the Vedanta as expounded by Sankara, the most authoritative exponent of the Advaita philosophy, and clears many misconceptions of Western students in regard to its fundamental tenets. In every instance Professor Desai not merely renders the teachings of this system in terms of Western philosophy, but gives the references to the original sources in Sanskrit for verification of his exposition. Professor Desai's treatment of the abstract and abstruse philosophical doctrines of the Vedanta is about the clearest and ablest that has yet been given in the limits of a magazine article.

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MRS. ALICE JONES, 17, Tower Hill, Trefynant, near Ruston, says—"I couldn't be better and I feel I have to thank Mr. Congreve for it."

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MR. J. LL. THOMAS, Moefre Hall, near Oswestry, North Wales, says—"I was thoroughly cured by Congreve's Elixir."

MRS. COURTNELL 32, Hampshire Street, Landport, Portsmouth, says—"Congreve's Elixir has done wonders for me."

MRS. CLARK, 48, Harrrowby Street, Liverpool, writing of her little daughter, says—"I was afraid of her going into decline. Congreve's Elixir removed all anxieties."

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should take immediate and fair (unprejudiced) trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing, dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.3½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
1·2 per cent. Consols ...	78 3-8	1-4	
do. Rentes ...	93 3-4		unchgd
£1-8 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 3-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	64 5-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 13-16		1-16
3 do. 2 months' hence...	27 15-16		1-2
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 3-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4·87 1-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2		since
do. Short London Bills	3 1-4		unchgd
3 months' sight ...			
do. Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4		unchgd
6 months' sight ...			
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-8	1-4	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Business has been done at 1-16 over the fixed rates.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras — Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£ 9,580,000	Inc.	£1,700,000
Public Deposits	... £18,840,000	Dec.	£ 400,000
Other Deposits	...£41,900,000	Unchgd.	
Government Securities	£14,200,000	Dec.	£ 100,000
Other Securities	...£31,980,000	Dec.	£1,900,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,300,000	Inc.	£1,700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Fair demand.
Futures	... Irregular.
Manchester	Moderately active.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 13,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·57—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·33	6·33	6·33	6·33	6·31
—·65	—·65	—·65	—·65	—·65
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·29	6·27	6·25	6·24	
—·04	—·04	—·04	—·05	

New York official noon call May 11·42 ; July 11·59.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·36 ; July 12·02.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	15,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	4,700
" Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000
" Exports to Continent	...	1,000
" Spot Cotton—		...11·25 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	11·43+·01	Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of July	11·61+·02	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 12 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	11·94+·07
Do. do. July	12·09+·07
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports —	
Wheat White Karachi	...39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Seller.	
Wheat, Red Karachi	...
Do Months—	... Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-6 lbs. ...	... 33 3-4+1-4
Do. Month—April—Sellers—Quiet.	
Barletta Russo 6 lbs ...	... 36 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-April—Sellers—Quiet.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	... 39 7-8 unchgd
Do. Months—	...April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

SAFFLOWER—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	... 51+1-4
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	... 47+1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.	
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 67 1-8+1-8
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Calcutta...	... 64 3 +6d.
Do Months	... April-June
Do Name of Port—London—Done and Sellers quiet.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 60 unchgd
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	

OMBAY COTTONSEED.—
47 6 unchgd —Apr.-May.—Hull—Nearest —Value—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	— 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 4-9 unchgd
	Apr.-May,—Value—Dull.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £ 70 1-4—1-2
Copper Braziers	... £ 81 1-4—1-4
Yellow Metal	... d 7 unchgd

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals .. 9l —Done

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar G & F	
India (Double bags)	... 15 1-1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady—Nothing doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar G & F	
India	... 17 2 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ..May—Negotiated—	Sellers
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	... 13 3 1-4+1-4-1,
Months of Shipments	... May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm. Closed quieter.	
R A S & Similar Crystal G & F	
India	... 19 0 3-4—1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments	...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet rather easier.	
Mauritius Crystals G & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 16 unchgd.
Month of Shipments	... April. Value.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—Tone—Inactive and unchanged.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [25TH APRIL, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bullion.	1,15,203	London	Mercantile Bank
15 Boxes Sovereigns...	11,25,000	Alexandria	National Bank
2 Boxes Sovereigns...	1,50,000	Aden	do
25 Boxes Bullion.	15,98,500	London	do
Sovereigns ..	30,000	do	do
91 Bars Silver..	1,87,500	do	do
1 Box Silver...	1,87,500	do	do
18 Bars Silver...	37,000	do	do
4 Boxes Bullion.	1,97,000	Alexandria	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	55,500	do	do
10 Boxes Sovereigns ...	7,50,000	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway ...	55	66,219
B B and C I Railway ...	52	60,418

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The marked opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., and Demand and 1s. 4. 1-4d. to 9-32 for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been moderate, and few Private Bills have been offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts "	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June.
Do. do Francs	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai "	...129 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steadier at 96 3-4 for Cash and the near Settlement and 96 11-16 for the second Settlement, and closes almost unchanged. A small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 12 0
1st Settlement	...	" 96 12 0
2nd "	...	" 96 11 0 to 96 12 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 27 13-16 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 27 15-16. New York was 1-8 down at 60 3-8. The market here has been firm and prices have advanced during the day, closing rates for ready and forward being as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 23 15 6
Australian " ...	...	" 23 15 6
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 71 1 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 70 15 0
" 2nd Settlement	...	" 71 3 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last, for 60 lakhs, 18·20 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 41·80 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving only 6 per cent. The total amounts sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last, was 72·30 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 60 lakhs. After the above sales, extras were allotted of 10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. on Madras.

The steamer which left London on the 5th April, and arrived to-day with the mail of the 12th April, brings £190,000 bar gold, £90,000 Silver, and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 11,90,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 6,90,000
Madras ...	...	... " 7,40,000
Total ...		... " 26,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 19th April and comes with the mail of the 19th April, brings £170,000 bar gold and £290,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 12,90,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 9,30,000
Madras ...	...	... " 3,90,000
Total...		... " 26,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 26th April, brings £170,000 bar Gold, £20,000 Silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 12,90,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 4,40,000
Madras ...	...	... " 1,50,000
Total...		... " 18,70,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	12,84,000
Other Deposits ...	14,50,000	.....
Sundries ...	26,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	3,77,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	26,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	6,00,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	20,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	13,000
Ballion ...	.....	39,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	2,37,000
Sundries ...	28,000	.....
Cash ...	2,97,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week.	68,703	82,113	—13,410
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 25th April ...	2,022,730	1,859,731	+162,999
Shipments for the week Europe ...	8,379	13,655	— 5,276
China ...	3,201	19,284	—16,083
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	11,483	32,939	—21,459
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 25th Apr. Europe ...	194,913	610,426	—416,513
China ...	24,513	10,801	+ 13,712
Japan ...	659,194	335,943	+323,251
Coast Ports ...	18,981	26,479	— 7,518
Total...	9,03,581	1,033,749	—127,068
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	11,205	25,401	—14,196
China ...	8,923	15,577	— 6,654
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 13th April, 1912, 27,862 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st Jan. 1912—32,043 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	1,899	269,089	367,227
Central India... ...	4,593	124,002	130,153
Barsee and Nagur ...	5,347	96,042	96,687
Berar	10,245	486,029	304,859
Central Provinces ...	17,169	331,455	130,329
Total Comras ...	29,252	1,306,617	1,029,255
Dholleras	785	24,963	142,699
Broach	784	139,573	169,055
Compta and Dharwar.	9,120	57,006	63,970
Westerns	4,032	30,975	7,409
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	2,412	112,519	238,401
Bengals. (Rajputana)	5,232	66,701	97,728
Sind	2,503	82,758	51,383
Persian	270	3,839	1,522
American	14,233	157,413	5,956
Egyptian	...	934	1,973
Other sorts	30	9,132	370
Total ...	68,703	2,022,730	1,859,731

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 25th Apr., 1912	2,022,730
	2,322,730
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 25th Apr. 1912	906,681
	1,416,049
Afloat —	20,128
	1,395,921
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	647,000
	748,921
Less Estimated loss destroyed by fire ...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 25th April, 1912 ...	734,921
Difference since last week	+ 20,155

EXPORTS.
COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
During the past week fluctuations on weather reports have occurred almost daily in the home markets. The highest point touched was on Tuesday, when New Orleans was 12·01 and 12·17 for May and July respectively, and New York 11.58 and 11.74 for the same deliveries. Though weather reports have been conflicting yesterday's telegrams were more reassuring and fine weather appears to be setting in. It looks as though top prices had been reached, at all events for the present, and with a continuance of favourable weather, it is quite possible we may see a decline of 1-4d. to 1-2d. as rates have been unduly inflated owing to the long spell of wet weather. We shall possibly see fluctuating markets at times, as bulls will not be inclined to let the market slip away, but fine weather now must mean lower prices shortly. Later on no doubt we shall have scarce on the backwardness of the crop and on other causes. The Home markets close steady with little change in prices on the week. Showers and thunderstorms are predicted to-day over the Eastern portion of the cotton belt.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Thursday week and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures May ...	11·45	11·43	—·02
" July ...	11·59	11·61	+·02
Spot ...	11·85	11·85	unchgd
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	11·92	11·94	+·02
" July ...	12·01	12·09	+·08
Spot ...	11 3-4	12·00	+ 1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures Apl.-May...	6·39	6·33	—·06
" June-July...	6·39	6·33	—·06
Spot ...	6·67	6·57	—·10

The local market has been irregular and prices have fluctuated daily in sympathy with home advices. Some business was done for May delivery early in the week, chiefly by mills against sales of yarns, but the last day or so a quieter feeling has prevailed and there has been little doing for forward delivery. In the bazaar a small speculative business in New Crop has been put through, but dealers are inclined to wait until the monsoon breaks before entering into contracts for New Crop. The market this morning opened quiet with good Broach March quoted Rs. 306, and fully good Bengal January, Rs. 251.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry by Japan shippers and mills, while for Europe there has also been some demand for lower grades. Prices have kept steady, and the up-country markets having advanced many dealers are holding for higher rates. The improvement in the yarn market has also affected holders, the assumption being that mills will stock cotton against yarn sales, which show a fair profit at present prices of the raw material. With easier markets at home mills, however, are likely to hold off for a time.

LATER.
There has been little doing to-day, and the tone of the market has been quiet. For ready cotton also there is not so much enquiry, and rates are rather easier. Closing quotations are as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	284	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat	"	290	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	287	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	"	282	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	278	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	270	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	263	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	266	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	"	278	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	285	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	298	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	... "	305 1-2	Mar.1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... "	250	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	22,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·35	6·35	6·35
+·02	+·02	+·04
July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·35	6·33	6·31
+·04	+·02	+·02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·29	6·28	6·27
+·03	+·03	+·03

FREIGHTS.

Business has been rather restricted during the week, but rates have kept very firm. The following is reported :—

DUNKIRK :—500 to 600 tons seed, April shipment, at 26s. 6d.

ANTWERP :—500 tons seeds, April shipment at 23s. 6d.

DUNDEE :—4,500 tons light seeds, 20th June to 20th July, at 20s. 3d.

FIXTURES :—The s. s. "LAGONIA" for May loading at 27s. 6d., two picked ports.
The market closes very firm.
The following are rates :—
ANTWERP :—23s. "Himalaia," ready 27th.
Do. 22s. 6d. May shipment.
DUNKIRK :—24s. "Ile-de-la-Reunion," ready 27th.
Do. 23s. 6d. May shipment.
HAVRE :—27s. "Ile-de-la-Reunion," ready 27th.
HAMBURG :—24s. May shipment.
MARSEILLES :—22s. 6d. "Majidi," ready.
GENOA :—22s. 6d. "Majidi," ready.
MARSEILLES :—LIVERPOOL :—20s. "Newby Hall" S. C. Wool.
MARSEILLES :—24s. wheat, May shipment.
HULL :—23s. May shipment.
AMSTERDAM :—23s. May shipment.
NAPLES :—25s. wheat, May shipment.
LEGHORN :—25s. 6d. wheat, May shipment.
For June 6d. less than May.
For July 1s. less than May.
Option 13 cwts. 1s. 6d. less ; 14 cwts 6d. less. If certain gram, 1s. more ; if certain wheat, 2s. more.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Moderate fluctuations have occurred during the week, but on the whole the market has been steadier in sympathy with more favourable advices from home. A fairly large speculative business is going on in the bazaar for May and September delivery. Receipts into Bombay have been large and the rise in ready rates has not been in proportion to the advance for deliveries. At the close the tone of the market is firm and prices are as under.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	11 4 6 B.T.
Apl.-May ...	... "	11 13 0 R.T.
September ...	... "	12 4 6 "

RAPESEED :—
The tone of the market has been steady to firm and prices are higher with a moderate business doing. Receipts continue small.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl.-May...	Rs.	8 6 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	8 12 0

WHEAT :—
The market has ruled firm during the week and a fair business has been done. There is a good demand, and prices have advanced.

We quote :—

White Pissi Ready ...	Rs.	5 9 6 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May ...	"	5 8 9 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has been firm with business passing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	59 0 0a.
Yellow Secunderabad ...	"	58 8 0
Mughi	"	56 0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	48 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	61 0 0a.
(Nominal.)		

POPPYSEED :—
Steady to firm with a moderate business.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11 2 6 B.T.
Apl.-May ...	... "	11 11 6 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
The market has been firm with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	36 0 0
Forward	... "	7 6 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
The market has ruled steady.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26 4 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
A firm market. Fair damand.

We quote :—

Bold	...Rs.	45 8 0
Small	... "	43 0 0

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	68,703 bales
Wheat ...	...	108,043 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	2 0,086 "
Rapeseed ...	...	60,234 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	10,948 "
Poppyseed ...	...	41,840 "
Groundnuts...	...	14,192 "
Castorseed ...	...	52,200 "
Rice ...	...	39,802 "
Myrabolams ...	...	32,074 "
Cottonseed ...	...	48,433 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	4 "
Gram ...	...	26,592 "
Joowar ...	...	4,722 "
Maize ...	...	3,193 "

IMPORTS.
PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The markets continues steady, though the demand is rather slack.

GREY GOODS.—The market is quite with only a moderate business passing. Bazaar rates are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is quiet with little business doing.

TURKEY RED AND PLAIN GOODS.—The local market is unchanged and the demand is easier. The home market continues firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The home market has advanced considerably and only very distant shipments are quoted. Merchants are now withholding further purchases. The demand in the local market is not very brisk.

DHOOTIES.—The home market is firm and the tendency against buyers. The Bombay market is unchanged with an easier demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The home market shows little or no change during the week. Prices here are, however, run down to the extent of 12 annas per cwt. Owing to a poor demand from the districts. There is no business passing.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per two tins ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil " Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India) Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	0	0
Shell 150° Cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	6	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

		Per cases.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	" 4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	" 4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		" 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		" 3 4 0
Camel Brand in tins125°		" 3 14 0

Strong and advancing.

SHARES.

The market is active and prices of mill shares have advanced during the week. The inquiry in the yarn market has supported the price of mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares are at and about Rs. 1,790; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 65 ; Indian Specie to Rs. 53 1-2 ; Bombay Merchants' to Rs. 10 1-4 ; Eastern Bank are unchanged at Rs. 80. Press shares are neglected and prices are nearly unchanged with little doing in mill companies. Bombay United are steady at Rs. 460; X. D. Bombay Cotton at Rs. 350; Century have improved to Rs. 310; David's to Rs. 440; Central India's to Rs. 2,095; Edward Sassoon to Rs. 213 3-4; Colaba land and mill company shares have advanced to Rs. 1,410; Crescents to Rs. 1071-2 ; Fazulbhoy have jumped up to Rs. 385; X. D. Finlay's to Rs. 325; Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 170; Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 787 1-2; Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,420 ; Manockji Petit's are steady at Rs. 2,565. During the whole week New Great Eastern shares were at and about Rs. 210 to Rs. 212 1-2 ; and to-day's business opened at Rs. 215, but during the later part of the day they jumped to Rs. 230 for June delivery. Phenix are steady at Rs. 115 ; Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,320 ; Sun Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 98 3-4 ; Swan's at Rs. 235 ; Swadeshi's are at and about Rs. 1,420 ; Vishnu cotton mills ordinary [shares have declined to Rs. 450, at which rate they have changed hands. In miscellaneous companies Bamanka have changed hands at Rs. 8 1-4 ; Central India Mining to Rs. 34 3-4 to 35 C. D. ; Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 567 1-2; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 155 and Preference to 180. Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 277 1-2 and Preference shares at Rs. 288 3-4 ; Marcks have changed hands at Rs. 110 ; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ld., shares are steady at Rs. 305 X.D.; Port Canning at Rs. 7-2 1-2; Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 16 1-4 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 71 1-2; Preference shares at Rs. 166 and deff. shares at Rs. 123 ; Tata Hydro Electric P. S. Ordinary shares jumped to Rs. 780 ; but later on they have declined to Rs. 750 and Preference shares have improved to Rs. 5,500 and Treachers are quiet at Rs. 475. In Ry. Companies Ahmedabad advances have improved to Rs. 682 1-2 ; Amritsar Pattis are steady at Rs. 131 ; Tapty Valley at Rs. 522 1-2; Central Provinces have changed hands at Rs. 64 1-2 ; and Guzerat Rys at Rs. 94 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. Ltd., writes to us from Manchester under date 4th April, the following weekly report :—

Liverpool—Cotton.	To-day.	Last Week.
Mid-American—Spot	6·19	6·17
Do. Current Month	5·96½	5·95
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot	9 1-8d.	9 1-6d.
New York—Cotton.	Yesterday.	Last Week.
Spot—Cents.	10·95	10·85
London—Cotton.	To-day.	Last Week
Bar Silver.	26 13-16d.	26 3-4
Bank of Eng. Rate	3 1-2p.c.	3 1-2p.c.

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,274,710	1,187,440
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	1,761,780	1,069,020
American cotton into sight ...	12,592,000	10,915,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	10,818,001	7,923,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,498,000	4,101,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,298,000	3,009,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	354,000	307,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	109,000	210,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	68,000	73,000

The movement of American Cotton "into sight" for the week ending the 29th ultimo, was 203,000 bales, last year for the same week it was 100,000 bales the movement "out of sight" i. e. deliveries to the World's Spinners was for the same week 355,000 bales, and last year 163,000 bales.

The stock of Piece Goods and Yarns (including Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets) at Bombay on Feb. 29th, were 55,742 packages, the reduction during that month being 6,231 packages as compared with January 31st, last the arrivals had been considerable during the month, and the clearances must therefore have been on a large scale; the present stock is about normal.

The trade of Singapore increased considerably last year viz:—by Dollers 11,000,000 in imports and Dollers 3,000,000 in exports, Rubber accounting for Dollers 2,500,000 of the latter increase these figures confirm our expectations in this Market of a gradually expanding volume of trade with that Port, as the Ohief distributing centre for the F. M. S. and also for the neighbouring islands—Penang also is increasing her trade, being favourably situated for this purpose with the more Northerly part of the F. M. S.

In mail advices from Shanghai to the 14th ult., business was reported as not having made a fair start since the outbreaks and looting of the soldiers at Pekin, Tientsin and elsewhere, the Native Banks were only partially giving credits to the Dealers, which circumstance curtailed business to a great extent ; notwithstanding, there was a reasonable prospect of better times, clearances were expected to increase, and already new orders had been placed with this market for up to June delivery. Since then we learn by cable that order was practically restored and a ministry formed at Pekin, characterised however as a somewhat weak one.

Some of the Merchants here are still without complete forwarding instructions from China for goods delayed for the convenience of the Importers on the other side, while others have been more fortunate ; therefore we can in this market sympathise with those Bombay Mills who spin Yarns for China and whose orders were stopped in the same way it is to be hoped these delayed shipments will be quickly ordered off.

Cotton advanced further after last mail left and on Saturday the 30th, ult., Liverpool Spot American was 6·20, and on the 1st inst., 6·23, the highest point of the present year to that date-too much wet weather in the Cotton States is said to be the cause, with prospect of the next crop being late and prophecies of less area being planted in consequence.

The strength of the cotton-using markets has no doubt a great deal to do with the advancing tendency of the raw material, and the prospect of an early termination of the Coal Miners' Strike in this Country helped to impart a stronger tone to the New York Cotton Market.

Our market for Piece Goods and Yarns continues very steady, the bulk of Spinners and Manufacturers are not seeking orders, preferring to wait until the Coal supply can again be relied upon, and also looking for somewhat better prices, when work can be resumed in full all sorts of industrial works are closing down gradually, and soon after the Easter Holidays something like total stoppage must be reached, as Coal is used up.

There have been Manufacturers who (partly through having accepted cancelment of orders for late shipment and other former orders not wanted for China) were able to take contracts for quick delivery rather than for later months ; this helped some of the new business for China to be put through, and has been convenient for other purchases.

DAILY E

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

WITHOUT HISTORICAL PRECEDENT.

London, April 12.

The honour about to be paid to the memory of two British Sovereigns by Republican France has no precedent in history. The ceremony at Cannes has, of course, the deeper meaning, so far as the political relations of the two countries are concerned. The admirable statue of King Edward by M. Denys Puech symbolises the great work of that monarch's life, the healing of the wounds of centuries by "one touch of nature." The statue of Queen Victoria at Nice is a monument, not only to the august Lady whom the French people knew best when years and sorrows and the weight of Empire had bowed her frame, but also to their own deep-seated spirit of chivalry and reverence. The friendly nation which loved its Sovereigns well, responds with a full heart to these exquisite acts of international amity.

W. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Roosevelt, having carried the "primaries" in Maine and Illinois, appears to be making up leeway—sufficient, at any rate, to render the chances of Mr. Taft somewhat precarious. The bitter fight between the erstwhile friends is a somewhat unedifying spectacle. Oddly enough, it has its parallel on the Democratic side, where the contest between Mr. Champ Clark and his rival may have the effect of letting in Mr. W. J. Bryan, just as the Taft-Roosevelt quarrel may result in the choice of Judge Hughes. It is not an uncommon experience in human affairs that when two sections of people want a particular thing very badly, they eventually have to put up with something which neither of them wants at all.

INDIA AND TRADE COMMISSION.

It is not surprising that wails are arising from India about the absence of any official Indian representative upon the Imperial Trade Commission. The assumption that Lord Inchcape in any way represents the views of any section of Indian opinion is almost grotesque. From end to end of the country his claims to speak in India's behalf are repudiated by Indians and Anglo-Indians alike. He has climbed to high estate as the man-of-all work of successive Secretaries of State, and we know no instance where his professed interventions in the interests of India have not had a blighting effect. As Sir Roper Lethbridge points out in to-day's "Times," two other members of the Commission, Sir Edgar Vincent and Mr. Tom Garnett, are notoriously opposed to Indian Imperial Preference. Mr. Garnett actually led the agitation which forced India to retain her excise on her own cotton goods. We do not marvel that, under the circumstances, India feels a little sore.

PEKING TO PARIS FLIGHT.

The attempt to fly from Peking to Paris by aeroplane has been tentatively fixed for next August, the very best month of the whole year in Siberia. The airmen will find the weather almost uncomfortably hot when they alight. They will see the valleys of Trans-Baikalia ablaze with flowers, and glowing like a Persian carpet. We are not only convinced that the flight is feasible enough, but we venture to predict that if thoroughly well organized, it will be found a simpler business than some of the European "circuits. The only serious obstacles are the Hingan Mountains, the mountains around Lake Baikal, and the lake itself, which has a bad reputation for sudden storms. The low ridge of the Urals should not be difficult to cross, and the whole of the rest of the journey, in Asia and Europe alike, is absolutely level. The railway is an excellent guide, and there are stations every few miles, with well-stocked buffets. It ought to be easier to fly from Peking to Paris, in the comparative aerial tranquillity of August, than to fly round Europe.

TRAGICAL STORY RECALL.

The death of Count Durckheim recalls the strangest and most tragical story in modern Royal annals—that of Ludwig II of Bavaria. stalwart and handsome, an artistic enthusiast, an hopelessly insane. Durckheim sought to avert his deposition, but the people's burden had become greater than they could bear—though to the end they loved him, and the peasants would have fought for him. To-day, the romantic castles he built for himself among the Bavarian mountains are among the wonders of Europe; and his people still speak affectionately of the monarch who used to drive at midnight through their dark forests in a chariot glittering with lights and surrounded by galloping torch-bearers. One fact, moreover, no one can deny. Had there been no mad Ludwig there might, practically, have been no Richard Wagner, as we know him. What a story it all is, and how pale beside it seem the poor inventions of fiction!

BRITISH IDEAL HOME.

That homely philosopher, the Vicar of Wakefield, spoke of forgoing perfection in order to find contentment, and what Dr. Primrose did not know of the joys and trials of domesticity was not worth knowing. Yet it is well to go in search of the ideal once in a way, and the Ideal Home is better worth pursuit than perpetual motion or the perfect Government. The "Daily Mail," with its unerring sense of human values, has gone far to bring this ideal down to earth, and convert an abstraction to reality. And when Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck hold "open house," at Olympia to-day, the British tradition of home will be none the worse for the help of new inventions and brilliant enterprise.

THE POPE'S OBITUARY.

One can almost hear the Pontiff's mild and fatherly "Bene, bene!" as he reads this morning's "Osservatore," and learns how an ambiguous Spanish cable has startled the world with a rumour that happily proves false. He is not the first celebrity to read his own obituary, nor is this the first time, as we show elsewhere, that the fall of an accent has been a matter of life and death. The main thing is that a good and saintly man has been preserved, let us hope, for years to come. Pius X, if he lives to be a hundred, will never rank with statesmen like Hildebrand or Gregory the Great, but with all the defects of his policy his name will live among the men of gentle will—with St. Francis of Assisi, the Spouse of Poverty, and St. Philip Neri, the Apostle of Rome. For, like the one, he is truly a "Brother of All the World"; like the other, he is "cheerful in penance and in precept winning."

WHOM THE GODS LOVE.

"Whom the gods love die young"—that is to say, they never grow old. And of such, surely, is La Grande Sarah, who last night added Queen Elizabeth of England to the long list of her characters and her triumphs. In a play by Giacometti, the great Queen gave Adelaide Ristori one of her most famous parts; and, no doubt, writers will be comparing the two plays and players, for there are many living who saw the Italian actress' Elizabetta. We note that Mme. Bernhardt's Elizabeth dies standing, clothed in ermine: Ristori's, we have read, used to die seated on the floor. And those who remember a wonderful page in Green's "Short History" will say that the Italian actress's death scene was not only less melodramatic but more true to history.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a.m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	23	22
Same date last year	43	33
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		143
Same date last year		130

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
8.7	707	73

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLOOD HEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.

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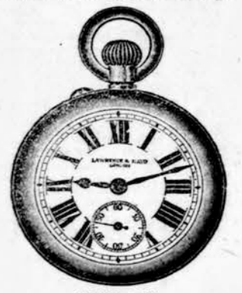
As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER.



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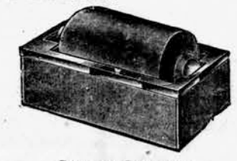

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" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

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DIABETES—Rapid as Mellose—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and in my wife from a sudden increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th Feornary 1910.

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Never before was there anything like it; nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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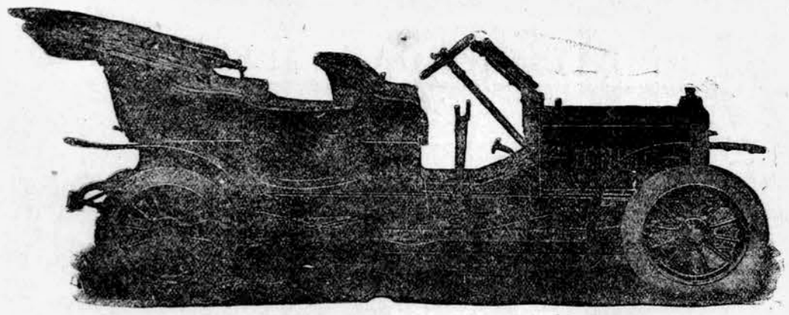

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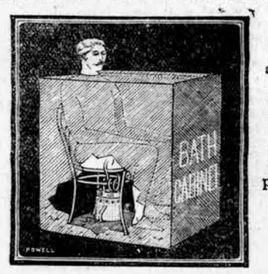

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